The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,406.—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1869. Annual Subscription in Advance... ..Rupees Fifty-two.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

For year in advance delivered in Town	Rs. 52	0
——— including postage	„ 72	0
For half year in advance, delivered in Town	„ 28	0
——— including postage	„ 38	0
For three months' advance, delivered in Town	„ 16	0
——— including postage	„ 21	0
For one month, delivered in Town	„ 6	0
——— including postage	„ 7	12
Single Copy for Cash	„ 0	4
Back Numbers	„ 0	8

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten lines and under

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second Ditto	„ 2	8
Third Ditto	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

per line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion .... 6 As. per line.
Second Ditto .... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding .... 2¼ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.
Domestic Occurrences. Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, & CALCUTTA.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above, with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

	Dec.		Dec.
Leave Bombay	7	Leave Galle	14
„ Carwar	8	„ Negapatam	17
„ Mangalore	9	„ Madras	20
„ Cannanore	10	„ Coconada	22
„ Calicut	10	„ Vizagapatam	23
„ Beypore	10	„ Bimlipatam	23
„ Cochin	11	„ Gopalpore	24
„ Tuticorin	12	„ False Point	25
„ Colombo	13	Arrive Calcutta	26

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherrie district, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut for Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail.

Passengers for Calcutta can take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF VIA KURRACHEE.

(Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.)

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at Kurrachee, Guadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Bussorah.

The steam-ship BUSHEER, 792 tons, 130 H. P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on MONDAY, the 13th December, at noon.

Up.	Dec.	Down.	Dec.
Leave Bombay	13	Leave Bussorah	31
„ Kurrachee	17	„ Fao	31
„ Guadur	18	„ Bushire ......Jan.	2
„ Muscat	21	„ Linga	4
„ Bunder Abbas	23	„ Bunder Abbas	6
„ Linga	24	„ Muscat	8
„ Bushire	27	„ Guadur	10
„ Fao	28	„ Kurrachee	12
Arrive Bussorah	29	Arrives Bombay	15

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the Weekly Service from England, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every Monday at noon.

N.B.—No cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM TO THE MALABAR COAST.

THE well known First Class Steamer PHLOX, E. Baker, Commander, will leave for the undernoted Ports, every FRIDAY, starting from the Apollo Bunder at 4 P.M.

Unjunwell, Rutnagherry, Jeytapoor. | Malwan, Vingorla, Goa, Panjim.

For Freight or Passage apply to NUSSERWANJEE KERSASJEE, Bazaar Gate Street, and for Charter to J. DIXON, Apollo Street.

STEAM FERRIES (under contract with Government).

—Steam Ferry Boats will ply across the Harbour daily, stopping at the undermentioned Bunders:—

Fares from Bombay to	Rewas. Rs.	A.	Dhurumtur. Rs.	A.	Butchers Island and Oorun. Rs.	A.	Oolwa. Rs.	A.
First Class	2	0	3	0	2	0	3	0
Second Class	0	12	1	0	0	8	0	12
Third Class	0	6	0	8	0	4	0	9

The Dhurumtur Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8 A.M., and Dhurumtur at 1 P.M.

The Oolwa Ferry leaves Carnac Bunder daily at 8-30 A.M., and Oolwa at 1 P.M.

Passengers are required to obtain Tickets from the Bunder Clerk previous to proceeding on board.

J. A. SHEPHERD.

Bombay, 5th November 1867.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST.

Steamers LORD CLYDE, GENERAL HAVELOCK, GENERAL OUTRAM, and TILLY.

ONE of the above Steamers will be despatched every week to and from the Malabar Coast, calling at the intermediate Ports on the following days:—

Down Steamers.		Up Steamers.	
Leave Bombay	Saturday.	Leave Cochin	Friday.
„ Rutnagherry	Sunday.	„ Beypore	Saturday.
„ Malwan	„	„ Calicut	„
„ Vingorla	„	„ Tellicherry	„
„ Goa	Monday.	„ Cannanore	„
„ Carwar	„	„ Mangalore	Sunday.
„ Compta	„	„ Compta	Monday.
„ Mangalore	Tuesday.	„ Carwar	„
„ Cannanore	Wednesday.	„ Goa	Tuesday.
„ Tellicherry	„	„ Vingorla	„
„ Calicut	„	„ Malwan	„
„ Beypore	„	„ Rutnagherry	Wednesday
Arrive Cochin	Thursday.	Arrive Bombay	Thursday.

The Steamer LORD CLYDE, Captain Hewett, will be despatched according to the above table on SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 4 P.M.

For freight and passage apply to

NOWROJEE BHICAJEE, Manager.

No. 6, Borah Bazaar Street, 4th December, 1869.

NEW OVERLAND ROUTE. (via SUEZ CANAL.)

LA COMPAGNIE MARC FRAISSINET PERE et FILS of Marseilles beg to announce, that they are about to establish a DIRECT STEAM SERVICE between BOMBAY and MARSEILLES, via the SUEZ CANAL, thus dispensing with the necessity of transhipment of Goods and Passengers at Suez and Alexandria.

In accordance with the above the steam ship ASIE, Captain Laprierre, will be despatched from Bombay about the 15th December next, and will be followed, at intervals of five weeks time, by large and powerful steamers specially built for this service.

PASSENGER RATES.

(Inclusive of Wines, and all transit fees through the Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
To Aden	£ 25	£ 15
„ Suez	£ 40	£ 22-10
„ Port Said	£ 42	£ 24
„ Marseilles	£ 56	£ 36

For further particulars, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

KUNKLER, PREISWERCK, & Co., Agents.

Elphinstone Circle, 9th November, 1869.

FOR LONDON.

(To sail early in January 1870, calling at Cannanore if sufficient inducement offer.)

MESSRS. GREEN'S favorite Passenger Ship the WINDSOR CASTLE, Tons 1250, Douglas, Commander. This fine Vessel has excellent accommodation for Passengers, and carries an experienced Surgeon. For particulars apply to RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

THOMPSON and COMPANY, CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Opposite the Secretariate,

22, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

From the late firm of

ROGERS & Co.

PRESCRIPTIONS.

Every care and attention is given to this Department of our business, and being under our personal superintendence, Physicians and Patients may rely on all articles being supplied of the best quality, and prepared with exactness and uniformity.

MEDICINE CHESTS IN GREAT VARIETY.

SHIPS' MEDICINE CHESTS CAREFULLY RE-FILLED.

Messrs. Thompson & Co. devote particular attention to Ships' Medicine Chests, and will, at any time, send on Board a competent party to have the Chest examined, free of charge.

PATENT MEDICINES.

Hair Brushes. Nail Brushes. Tooth Brushes. Combs. Corn Plasters. Perfumery. Sponges. Sponge Bags. | Flesh Glover. Chest Expanders. Eau de Cologne. Violet Powder. Feeding Bottles. Court Plaster. Filters.

AND A LARGE STOCK OF OTHER SUNDRIES.

PIPES, TOBACCO, CHEROOTS.

Orders from Outstations, accompanied by a Bombay reference, will receive every care and attention.

THOMPSON & Co.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND FREIGHT ROUTE.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL, LONDON, TRIESTE, MARSEILLES, BRINDISI, VENICE, NAPLES, LEGHORN, GENOA, BARCELONA, HAVRE, ADEN, AND SUEZ.

THE Bombay and Bengal Steam Ship Company, under arrangements with other first class lines of Steamers from Alexandria, undertake to give through Bills of Lading for Goods via Egypt to the above and most other Continental Ports.

A limited number of passengers can be accommodated.

Rates of Fare.

To Suez—1st class £40, 2nd class £25. } Exclusive
To Trieste—1st class £53, 2nd class £34. } of Wines.

Passengers by or for our Steamers will be furnished with First-class Tickets between Alexandria and Marseilles by Messrs. Fraissinet & Co.'s line for £10; making the passage-money between Bombay and Marseilles £50, exclusive of transit in Egypt.

We have arranged our departures from Bombay so as to arrive immediately before the departure of Messrs. Fraissinet's Steamer from Alexandria and avoid delay to passengers. The Marseilles Boats leave Alexandria every Thursday morning.

Steamers will leave Bombay every three weeks.

For Freight or Passage apply to Messrs. Stephen, Kennard & Co., London; Messrs. Tod, Kennard & Co., Liverpool; Messrs. Tod, Rathborne & Co., Alexandria; Austrian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company, Trieste and Venice; Messrs. Fraissinet Pere et Fils, Marseilles; and Messrs. R. Rubattino and Co., Genoa; or to the undersigned in Bombay.

The Steam-ship MAGDALA, 2,200 Tons, Captain Thomson, will be despatched on 20th December.

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WEEKLY COMMUNICATION WITH ENGLAND.

On Saturday, the 11th December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,603 tons, and 300 H. P.,) Captain W. B. Hall, will LEAVE FOR SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Trieste, Venice, Genoa, Barcelona and Havre, Liverpool, or London.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

Parcels will be received at this Office until 11 A.M. on Friday, the 10th instant.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon before 10 A.M. on the day of the Steamer's departure, in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon for the convenience of Passengers at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

G. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office, Rampart Row, Bombay, 6th December 1869.

OVERLAND CARGO.—The s. s. GOLCONDA, has brought the CARGOES of the following Vessels:—

ACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

s. s. SYRIA, from Southampton, 6th November.
„ PERA, from Marseilles, 14th November.

UNACCELERATED CARGO, Ex

„ TIBER, from Liverpool, 4th October (remainder of Cargo).
„ IBERIAN, from Liverpool, 31st October (portion of Cargo).
„ POONAH, from Marseilles, 7th November.

G. F. HENRY,
Superintendent P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 5th December 1869.

EPPS'S COCOA,

As a nutritious and easily-digestible diet drink for invalids, a delicious refreshment in the cool of the early morning, or a breakfast beverage, still retains the pre-eminence in public favour which its superior purity and delicacy have secured to it for more than TWENTY YEARS.

IMPORTED BY EVERY OVERLAND MAIL.

	Cash. Rs. as.	Credit. Rs. as.
In sealed canisters of 1 lb. or 2 lbs, each at per lb.	1 4	1 8

SOLE AGENTS,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

CHRISTMAS SUPPLIES.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited),

In reminding their outstation constituents of the near approach of Christmas, request attention to the advantages offered by their present system of

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH PAYMENT.

To prevent misapprehension, they take occasion to explain that their

CASH RATES

must be understood to apply only to transactions in which;—in the case of Local constituents, cash is paid upon order or delivery; and, in the case of Post orders remittance in full (covering packing and other expenses) accompanies order: enquiries respecting such expenses meet immediate attention.

DISCOUNTS ALLOWED ON MONTHLY ACCOUNTS,

On sums exceeding ten Rupees 5 per cent.
On sums exceeding fifty Rupees 10 per cent.

Particular attention is invited to the

PURVEYING DEPARTMENT,

Including

Bacon,	Fish,	Potted Meats,
Biscuits,	Fresh Meats,	Poultry,
Cheese,	Game,	Sauces,
Chocolates,	Groceries,	Sausages,
Coffees,	Ham,	Soaps,
Cocoas,	Jams,	Sugar,
Condiments,	Jellies,	Tart Fruits,
Dessert Fruits, &c.	Pates,	Teas,
Flavours,	Pickles,	Vegetables,

AND HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

The Company's system of OVERLAND IMPORTATION of Provisions, and the very large extension of their store business, which has resulted from their adoption of specially low rates of charges for cash payments, enables them confidently to

GUARANTEE THE FRESHNESS OF ALL STORES.

THE COMPANY'S STOCK OF

WINES, SPIRITS, LIQUEURS, &c.

CONTAINING

	Rs. as.	R. as.
BURGUNDIES (White & Red) from, per doz.	18 8 to 28	0
CHAMPAGNES (by the first shippers) from	36 0 to 44	0
CLARETS (of the Company's well-known brand) from	11 0 to 37	0
GREEK WINES (Denman's) from	20 8 to 48	0
HOCKS (Sparkling and Still) from	23 0 to 44	0
HUNGARIAN WINES (Red and White), from	19 0 to 27	0
MADEIRA (a superb Wine)	38 0	42 0
MOSELLES	36 0	40 0
PORTS, from	21 8 to 48	0
SHERRIES (J. & C. White's), from	22 8 to 48	0
BRANDIES, from	18 0 to 42	0
GINS (Old Tom), from	17 0 to 21	0
HOLLANDS (Case of 15 Squares)	25 8	28 0
RUMS, from	18 0 to 24	0
WHISKEYS, from	18 0 to 21	0
LIQUEURS (Absinthe, Ch. Brandy, Curaçao, Maraschino, &c., &c.), from per bottle	2 8 to 4	0

Affords a variety in choice of price and kind offered by no other house in the Presidency.

Special Shipments for Christmas are to hand, and large additions expected daily.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

ST. ANDREW'S LIBRARY.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW AND OTHER BOOKS JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	
Johnston's Map of the Suez Canal	1	0
Smith's Dictionary of Greek and Roman Antiquities	15	0
Grady's Institutes of Menu	7	8
Macdonald's Robert Falconer	3	4
Belgravia, New volume	3	12
Linton's the Lake Country, Illustrated	10	0
Bonwick's Last of the Tasmanians	13	4
Manning's Ancient and Mediæval India, 2 vols	18	12
Freeman's Old English History for Children	3	12
Student's Manual of the Ancient History of the East	3	8
Weale's Series,—Railway Construction	1	8
Baillie's Digest of Mahommedan Law. Part I	17	8
Ditto Part II	10	0
The Tin Trumpet. By Horace Smith	1	8
Hanna's Close of the Ministry	3	4
Hughes' Manual of Photography	0	10
Campin's Engineer's Pocket Remembrancer	3	8
French's Realities of Irish Life	13	4
Beale's How to work with a Microscope	13	4
Chesney's Indian Polity	13	4
Byle's on Bills of Exchange	15	0
Baron Munchausen, Illustrated by Doré	7	8
Chandos. By Ouida	3	4
Idalia. By ditto	3	4
Scott's Poetical Works, Globe edition	2	4
Chavasse's Advice to a Wife	1	8
——— Mother	1	8
The Whist Player. By Colonel B., Coloured plates	3	4
Tyndall's Natural Philosophy	1	8
Emanuel on Diamonds and Precious Stones	5	12
Grimms' Stories, Illustrated by Ruskin	4	12
Roget's Thesaurus	6	12
Too Much Alone. By F. G. Trafford	1	8
Erichsen's Surgery, 2 vols	20	0
Tanner's Practice of Medicine, 2 vols	20	0
Squire's Companion to the British Pharmacopœia	6	12
Powell's Law of Evidence. By Cutler and Griffin	9	8
Story on Agency	20	0
Bon Gaultier's Book of Ballads	5	8
Aunt Judy's Christmas Volume	3	4
Beasley's Book of Prescriptions	3	12
Mr. Sponge's Sporting Tour, coloured plates by Leech	8	12
Mr. Facey Romford's Hounds ditto	8	12
Ask Mamma ditto	8	12
Plain or Ringlets ditto	8	12
Handley Cross, or Mr. Jorrock's Hunt ditto	11	4
Ha... ...iver, Vol. 1869	4	12
The Q... ...'s Workshop Companion	3	4
Templeton's Pioneering in the Pampas	3	12
Seymour's Pioneering ...		
Harcourt and Madan's Practical Chemistry, Clarendon Press Series	4	12
Mahaffey's Twelve Lectures on primitive Civilization	3	4
Flemming's Horse Shoes and Horse Shoeing; their Origin, History, Uses, and Abuses.—Illustrated	13	4
The Book of Brave Old Ballads	3	4
Smith's Synonyms and Antonyms	3	4
Routledge's Christmas Annual 1869	0	10
Smith's Smaller Handbook of English Literature	2	4
——— Specimens of ditto ditto	2	4
Barnes' Scenes in the Life of the Apostle Paul	3	4
Macculloch's Commercial Dictionary	40	0
Moseley's Handbook of Elementary Law	4	8
Bright's Speeches. By Rogers	2	4
Pictorial Guide to Oxford	1	0
Morris Jason	5	0
Oliver's Manual of Shipping Law	3	4
Baldwin on Whist	2	4
Brown's 507 Mechanical Movements	3	12

Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

HYMNS, Ancient and Modern, with Appendix and the Common Prayer Book. A variety of editions of these now received.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTREL AND DRAMATIC TROUPE, EVERY TUESDAY, THURSDAY, & SATURDAY.

TICKETS to be had at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

THURSDAY, DECEMBER 9TH, 1869, GRAND COMBINATION NIGHT, MINSTRELSY AND COMEDY.

DAVE CARSON'S MINSTRELS IN THEIR BUDGET OF FUN.

Messrs. HERBERTE'S and BURTON'S BEAUTIFUL BALLADS.

NEW GEMS, BY THOSE EMINENT MUSICIANS, Mons. SEMELADIS and Mrs. DAVE CARSON.

WHO KILLED COCK ROBIN? SUPPORTED BY MESSRS. RICHARDSON and HAYGARTH, Mrs. H. RICHARDSON and Miss FANNY WISEMAN.

DAVE CARSON WILL RELATE HIS ADVENTURES AT THE BOMBAY POLICE COURT.

NEXT PERFORMANCE ON SATURDAY, 11TH DECEMBER, 1869, WITH A CHANGE IN THE PROGRAMME.

N.B.—The use of Tobacco or Pân is strictly prohibited; plenty of room outside.

Mrs. HERN

Respectfully intimates that she is showing a variety of

FASHIONABLE GOODS,

NEWLY ARRIVED FROM LONDON AND PARIS.

Mrs. HERN also begs to mention that, as she intends CLOSING BUSINESS at the end of this season, she is offering her Goods at almost COST PRICE, to ensure a speedy sale.

Up-country Orders must be accompanied by a remittance.

Rich self Colored Silks, Rs. 65.
Do. Moire Antiques.
Fulards.
Bismark Satin.
Poplins.
Mohairs, Satin Stripes.
Silk Grenadines for evening wear, Rs. 22.
A Variety of other fabrics for Dresses.
White Satin and Silks.
Millinery, Hats, and Bonnets, from Rs. 10.
Trimmed and Untrimmed Straw and Chip Hats, in all the fashionable shapes.
A Choice selection of Trimmings.
Garibaldies, Muslin.
Br. Llama, Rs. 2 each.
Feathers, Ribbons, Flowers
Lace Fichues in Black and White.
Fancy Combs and fancy Ribbons for head-dresses.
Every requisite for Wedding and Mourning orders.

Meadow Street, Fort.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—The RIGHT to SELL FOREIGN LIQUORS in the FAIR at MHYJEE will be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, at the Office of the Second Assistant Magistrate at Julgaum, on the 20th December 1869.

L. R. ASHBURNER,
Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish.

Office of the Collector and Magistrate of Khandeish, Camp Julgaum, 1st December 1869.

GENERAL BUSINESS HOUSE.

No. 1, Bell Lane, Fort, Bombay,

For LANDING and SHIPPING, LAW AGENCY, SCHEDULE of INSOLVENCY, ARBITRATION and COMMISSION.

FRANCIS AZEVEDO.

TO the JUSTICES of the PEACE for the CITY of BOMBAY.—I hereby give NOTICE, that an ADJOURNED SPECIAL GENERAL MEETING of the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of December 1869, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, precisely, to consider the business left undisposed of at the Meeting held on Wednesday, the 24th November last, viz:—the Budget of the Municipal Commissioner for 1870, and the Report of the Finance Committee thereon.

C. E. STANGER LEATHES,
Clerk to the Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay.

Bombay, Town Hall, 2nd December 1869.

NOTICE.—The undersigned have made arrangements to REPRESENT the following FIRMS in INDIA, viz.:—

Messrs. PLATT, BROTHERS & Co., Ld., Machinists, Oldham,
Messrs. HICK, HARGREAVES & Co., Engineers, &c., Bolton,
Messrs. DANIEL ADAMSON & Co., Boiler Makers, &c., Newton Moor, near Manchester,

and are now prepared to EXECUTE ORDERS for every description of COTTON MACHINERY, ENGINES, BOILERS and MILL STORES.

GREAVES, COTTON, & Co.

Broach, 22nd November 1869.

MOFUSSIL PRESS and GINNING COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that a CALL of RUPEES FIFTY per Share has THIS DAY been made by the Directors, payable to us, at the Office of the Company, on the 10th January 1870.

By order of the Directors,
W. NICOL & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

NOTICE.—THE ALBERT LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY having SUSPENDED PAYMENT in accordance with a Telegram received from Head Office, London, PREMIA payable at this Branch will still CONTINUE to be RECEIVED by the undersigned, on behalf of the Provisional Liquidator authorized by the Court of Chancery to receive the same, but such Premia will be returned on 1st January 1870 should re-construction or arrangements with another Company be not carried out.

By order of Directors,
D. McL. SLATER, Secretary,
For Provisional Liquidator.

Bombay, 19th August, 1869.

NERBUDDA COAL and IRON COMPANY (Limited.)

Subscribed Capital Rs. 25,00,000 (£250,000).
Head Offices, 35A Moorgate Street, London, E.C.
MINES and WORKS at Chota Jubbulpore, Central Provinces.

Contingent upon the approaching completion of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway from Jubbulpore to within a short distance of the Collieries, the undersigned is prepared to enter into CONTRACTS for the SUPPLY of STEAM, HOUSE, or RUBBLE COAL, of a superior quality, any quantities up to and at the rate of 150,000 maunds per mensem.

By order,
N. WOLLASTON,
Acting Manager, N. C. & I. Company, Limited.

MAZAGON LAND AND RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company (Limited) will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, in Elphinstone Circle, on WEDNESDAY the 8th day of December proximo at 3 P.M., for the purpose of considering and, if so determined, confirming the following Resolutions passed at the adjourned Extraordinary General Meeting of Shareholders held on the 12th instant:—

"That the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, be wound up voluntarily."

"That Mr. James Dickson and Mr. Byramjee Cursetjee Ghandy be, and they hereby are, appointed Liquidators of the Mazagon Land and Reclamation Company, Limited, at a remuneration of Rs. 1,000 each."

"That the Liquidators be, and they hereby are, authorized to exercise all the powers given by Section 174 of Act 10 of 1866."

The Transfer Books will be closed on the 7th and 8th December.

By order of the Board of Directors,
RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 22nd November 1869.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned Banks will be CLOSED for the CHRISTMAS HOLIDAYS from FRIDAY, 24th, to WEDNESDAY, 29th December, (both days inclusive); also on SATURDAY, 1st January:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
J. F. MOIR, Agent.
For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of I. L. and China,
ROBT. CAMPBELL, Agent.
For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
JAMES DOUGLAS, Agent.
For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.
For the National Bank of India (Limited),
JAMES WINDRAM, Manager.
For the Agra Bank (Limited),
EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.
For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
R. STEVENSON, Agent.

Bombay, 6th December 1869.

BOMBAY EDUCATION SOCIETY BYCULLA SCHOOLS.—The undersigned invites TENDERS for the supply of the following Articles, for one year, commencing 1st January 1870:—

As per Schedules. { Beef, Mutton, Bread, Flour, Rolong, Tea, Sugar, Oil, Firewood, Vegetables of sorts, Milk, Country Shoes, Plates, Mugs, Basins, Spoons, Brooms, and many other articles in use, concerning which full information will be furnished upon application.

Forms of Tenders and Schedules can be obtained by intending Contractors upon application at this Office.

The Committee does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be given for the rejection of any Tender.

Tenders will be received up to the 20th instant.

W. P. WALSHE,
Secretary Bombay Education Society.

Secretary's Office, Byculla, 1st December 1869.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION, in H. M.'s Dockyard, on FRIDAY the 10th December 1869, H. M.'s Steamer COROMANDEL, of 1221 tons, and 250 Horse Power, as she stands on the day of sale.

Terms of Sale.—The sale of the Vessel will not be considered final until the acceptance of the offer is sanctioned by Government. A Deposit of 10 per cent. is to be immediately paid down at the time of sale, and good Security given by the Purchasers for the payment of the remainder, which must be paid within eight days after the acceptance of the offer by Government, or the Deposit will be forfeited, and the Vessel resold for the benefit of the State.

For further particulars apply to the undersigned.

W. T. CROCKETT, Lieut., late I. N.,
Acting Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 29th November 1869.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—We have this day established a HOUSE at Madras under the same style and title as at Cochin.

ASPINWALL & Co.

Cochin, 17th November 1869.

WE have authorized Mr. GORDON TOMKINS to sign our firm per procuration.

ASPINWALL & Co.

Madras, 17th November 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co., WINE MERCHANTS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN AND HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Established in Bombay in the Year 1842, in London and Bordeaux 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co. respectfully solicit a continuance of the commands of MESSES, GENERAL MERCHANTS, and EUROPEAN RESIDENTS of WESTERN INDIA, to whom, from the extensive nature of their business, they can offer better terms and better value than their competitors in Bombay.

CHAMPAGNES.

The finest DRY CHAMPAGNES that can be shipped.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts.	Pts.
MAGNUMS, Finest Dry	Labelled	Rs. 74 0	
FINEST DRY Sparkling, Gold Foil,	„	„ 36 0	Rs. 19 8
FINE SPARKLING, Silver Foil,	„	„ 32 0	„ 17 8
GOOD SPARKLING for Ball purposes,	Silver Foil „	„ 27 0	„ 14 8

GERMAN WINES.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

	Qts.	Pts.
NONPAREIL SPARKLING HOCK and MOSELLE, Gold Foil, Labelled and Branded	Rs. 36 0	19 0
SPARKLING HOCK and MUSCATEL MOSELLE, Silver foil	„ 32 0	17 0
MOSELLE, Still, MARCOBRUNNER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ BRAUNBERGER	„ 25 0	...
HOCK, „ JOHANNISBERGER	„ 42 0	17 0
„ „ FORSTER TRAMINER	„ 34 0	...
„ „ RUDESHEIMER	„ 26 0	14 0
„ „ HOCHEIMER	„ 23 0	12 8

CLARETS.
(Our own Brand and Shipping.)

		Qts. per doz.	Pts. per doz.
A 1—CHATEAU LATOUR or MOUTON. Gold Capsule,	Labelled & Branded	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 16 0
CHATEAU RAUZAN,	Black capsule,	„ 25 0	„ 14 0
CHATEAU LEOVILLE,	Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU PALMER,	Blue capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0
CHATEAU LAROSE,	Yellow capsule,	„ 18 8	„ 10 8
ST. JULIEN,	Green capsule,	„ 17 0	„ 10 0
MEDOC (Cantenac),	Red capsule,	„ 15 8	„ 9 0
MEDOC,	White capsule,	„ 13 8	...
SAUTERNE,	Red capsule,	„ 22 0	„ 12 0

BURGUNDIES—RED AND WHITE.
(Very Choice—Our own Brand and Shipping.)

CHAMBERTIN,	Labelled and Branded	Rs. 32 0	Rs. 17 0
NUITS,	ditto	„ 26 0	...
MACON,	ditto	„ 21 0	...
CHABLIS,	ditto	„ 22 0	...

SPIRITS.

These are protected by Patent Trade Mark Capsules, and our original Heart-shaped Label.

COGNAC, superior, very Old Pale, Black capsule		Rs. 32
COGNAC, superior, Old Pale, Yellow capsule		„ 28
COGNAC, Pale, White capsule		„ 25
RUM, superior Old Jamaica, 1st quality	Do.	„ 22
GIN, London Old Tom, 1st quality	Do.	„ 21
WHISKY, 1st quality, Irish	Do.	„ 23
„ „ Scotch	Do.	„ 21
GENEVA, in flasks (1 dozen in a case)	Do.	„ 21

SHERRIES.

Specially selected for Tropical Consumption.
(Our own Brand.)

	Rs. as.
WHITE SEAL, an ordinary Dinner Wine	15 8
YELLOW SEAL, Pale and Dry, an excellent Dinner Wine	18 0
BROWN SEAL, very Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
BLUE SEAL, extra Pale Dry and delicate	22 0
GREEN SEAL, full bodied, light Gold color, Nutty and Dry	22 0
AMOROSO, very choice, full flavored, soft and Pale	28 0
AMONTILLADO, very choice and superior	32 0
MARSALA, Virgin Pale	15 8
EAST INDIA MADEIRA (one voyage)	33 0

PORTS.
(Our own Brand.)

	Qts.	Pts.
A 1—OLD CRUSTED, choice	Rs. 36 0	
A 1—GOLD SEAL, an Invalid's Wine, full and fruity	„ 30 0	
BLACK SEAL, a Dessert Wine—mature	„ 24 8	14 0
RED SEAL—a good quality Wine	„ 18 0	10 8

LIQUEURS,
OF THE BEST MANUFACTURERS.

The finest: cheap French imitations we do not ship.

	Qts.	Pts.
CURACAO, finest; Amsterdam, Orange or White	Rs. 40	22 0
MARASCHINO DI ZARA	„ 40	22 0
CHERRY BRANDY, best Copenhagen	„ 30	16 0
ORANGE BITTERS (the best)	„ 20	...

We take shipping orders for Wines in Wood.

CLARETS, at from £10 (advancing £5 per Hhd.) to £100, in Bordeaux.

SHERRIES, at from £30 (advancing £10 per Butt) to £250, in Cadiz or London.

PORTS, at from £36 (advancing £10 per Pipe) to £180, in Oporto or London.

COGNACS, and other Spirits, according to age, at per Gallon.

MESSES, on comparing our quotations with London invoices (taking care to add thereto all charges for Agency, Freight, Duty, &c.), will find that Wine, &c., can be supplied them as economically from our Bombay Godowns as from London houses direct, while our Stocks afford much choice for selection.

TRADERS buying over 30 dozen at any one time are allowed very liberal discount and credit.

CUTLER, PALMER, & Co.,
DEAN LANE, BOMBAY.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by J. B. Drayton and Co.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 „ pints „ 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

BASS'S BEER, bottled by The London and Burton Co., Limited.

4 dozen quarts Rs. 22
8 do. pints „ 28

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

CLARET.

MEDOC VIEUX	in Quarts and Pints.
PAUILLAC	in do. do.
ST. ESTEPHE	in do. do.
MARGAUX	in do.
ST. JULLIEN	in do.

J. NEUBERG.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the undersigned.

Messrs. Thomas Dunkin & Sons' BRANDIES.

Champagne Cognac, in 1 and 3 doz. cases, at .... Rs. 22 per doz.
Vieux „ Do. .... „ 18 „
Cognac „ Do. .... „ 16 „

Ayala Albrecht's CHAMPAGNE.

Quarts in 1 dozen cases at .... Rs. 30 per doz.
Pints in 2 „ „ .... „ 16 „

Messrs. Robb Moore & Co.'s CLARET.

In 1 and 3 dozen cases at .... Rs. 13 per doz.

RENNIE, SCOVELL, & Co.

FOR SALE, at the Godown of the undersigned, No. 27 Meadow Street, the following Wines, shipped by Messrs. Finke & Co., Bordeaux:—

Claret.—Medoc St. Julien	each case 4 doz.	Rs.	10 per doz.	
Do. Pauillac	„	4 „	„ 12	„
1864 Mouton d'Armaillacq	„	1 „	„ 15	„
1864 Chateau Larose	„	1 „	„ 20	„
1864 Chateau Lafite	„	1 „	„ 25	„
Brandy.—Robin & Co.'s 3 years old	„	1 „	„ 22	„
Do. 10 „	„	1 „	„ 30	„
Finke & Co.'s fine Champagne Cognac	„	1 „	„ 20	„
Sherry.—Gibb & Bruce's green seal	„	2 „	„ 18	„
Do. red „	„	2 „	„ 23	„
Do. Amontillado	„	2 „	„ 26	„
Robertson's blue seal	„	1 „	„ 16	„

MACNEE, THOMSEN, & WARNEKEN.

WINES.—FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned—

FINE PALE SHERRY	Per dozen quarts	Rs. 22
CLARET LEOVILLE	„	17
„ MOUTON	„	17
„ LARMONT	„	15
„ St. JULIEN	„	10
CHABLIS	„	17
BARSAC	„	17
WHISKEY, Irish	„	10
„ Scotch	„	18
CURACAO	„	15
MARASCHINO	„	15
FINE CHAMPAGNE	„	24
„ „	Per 2 dozen pints	28

BLACKWELL & Co.

17th November, 1869.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO. BOMBAY BRANCH.

BASS'S BEER.

Our own Trade mark, extra Gravity.

Also,

Bottled by H. Stone & Co. and M. B. Foster & Sons, Bass's quarts, pints, and Imperial pints.

Rs. 6 per dozen quarts.
„ 5 do. imperial pints.
„ 4 do. pints.

BASS'S BEER IN WOOD.

THE NEW SEASON'S BEER.

KILDERKINS AND HOGSHEADS.

Messes and the Trade should register their orders early if they desire delivery from the first shipments of the season.

N. B.—The trade supplied on liberal terms.

GUINNESS'S EXTRA BROWN STOUT.

Bottled by Sparks Moline,

Strongly recommended to invalids as being perfectly free from acidity, and possessing great nourishing properties.

WINE LIST.

SHERRIES.

The whole of our Sherries are imported by us direct from Xerez; the following are the Brands we have always in stock:—

Credit.	Mark. Seal.	Quality & Peculiarity	Cash.
20 0	B	Red—A pale full flavoured Dinner or Luncheon Wine	18 0
20 0	A	Red—Similar quality as above, but much drier	18 0
26 0	C	Red—A Pale, rich flavoured Wine, fine Aroma, particularly suitable as a Dinner Wine	23 0
27 0	1	White—Pale, delicate and nutty Wine possessing great delicacy of flavour, and recommended as a good Dessert Wine	24 0
30 0	2	White—Old natural pale dry Wine extremely mellow and fine, and very dry, quite the Amontillado character	27 0
32 0	3	White—Ditto, ditto, also very dry	29 0
33 0	4	White—Vino de Pasto, a Wine well known at all the best West-end Clubs in London; a choice, old, delicate, pale and dry Wine	30 0
33 0		Amontillado, very pale, delicate flavour, very dry and full of aroma. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the characteristics of a fine Amontillado; very old	30 0
36 0		Manzanilla, a pale, old, and elegant Wine, very choice. We offer it to those who can appreciate the extremely delicate flavour and dryness peculiar to this Wine; it will be found an excellent tonic, and invalids may drink it with perfect safety	32 0

MADEIRA.

Madeira, fine old choice East India Madeira, full flavoured and good bouquet. We offer it to the connoisseur who can appreciate the character of this Wine, 9 years in bottle	45 0

PORT.

Imported direct from Oporto, where our Reserves are held; they are the sole produce of the Upper Douro.

Credit.		Cash.
18 0	(One Grape,) a full bodied fruity Wine	16 0
24 0	(Two Grapes,) a superb full flavoured Wine, very mellow, a good After-Dinner Wine	21 0
30 0	(Three Grapes,) a fine Invalid Port, it possesses a Burgundy flavour with a fine bouquet and good body	27 0

CHAMPAGNE.

Our Reserves are held at Epernay, Rheims, and Avizes.

33 0	Cordon Bleu—brand, anchor, Payne & Co. Epernay, a pure, light dry Wine, suitable for Tiffin, or Evening Parties, and will make a good cup.	28 0
39 0	Light Dry Sillery, more body and a rich flavour of the Epernay grape. A good wholesome Wine.	35 0
39 0	Grand Vin D'Ay—Payne & Co.'s Epernay, a pale straw colored, good bouquet, and very mellow and dry.	35 0
*42 0	Silver Neck, with * (star,)—a pale elegant Wine, from the vineyards of Rheims—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims	38 0
*41 0	Gold Neck, with * (star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same quality as above, but extra dry	38 0
*42 0	Gold Neck, No. 2, 1864 vintage, very lucious and dry, a good Dinner Wine;	39 0
*45 0	Gold Neck, with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims. This Wine has been selected from one of the first Cuvées of '65 vintage, and will be found very dry, full of aroma, and as a vintage Wine it is unequalled. It is the most delicate and fine Wine ever imported into this country	40 0
*45 0	Silver Neck with ** (double star)—brand, Payne & Co., Rheims, same Curvée as above, but not so dry	40 0

Pints.—In Pints, Price Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING MOSELLES.

The whole of our Hocks and Moselles are imported direct from our Agency at Coblentz, where we have a fine stock of first-class Wines.

Credit.		Cash.
36 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	32 0
37 0	Ditto—brand, Payne & Co., Coblentz	34 0
44 0	Ditto Nonpareil, extra superior	39 0

Pints of the above Rs. 3-0 extra per case of two dozen.

SPARKLING HOCKS.

38 0	Crown Brand, fine Sparkling, highly recommended	34 0
45 0	Ehrenbreitstein, pale and elegant	40 0

Our Quotations for Sparkling Wines are for good delivery from our Godowns, our calculations being based to guarantee the full complement of sound bottles in each case, the risk of breakage and ullage is thereby avoided by the consumer.

STILL HOCKS.

20 0	Laubenheim, Vintage 1868	18 0
23 0	Bodenthal ditto 1862	20 0
23 0	Geisenheim ditto 1862	21 0
25 0	Erbach ditto 1862	22 0
29 0	Nierstein ditto 1862	26 0
36 0	Scharlachberg ditto 1862	32 0

STILL MOSELLES.

25 0	Brauenberg, Vintage 1862	23 0
30 0	Scharzberg ditto 1862	27 0
33 0	Winningen ditto 1862	30 0
28 0	*Stein Wein*, in original bottles, much appreciated	24 0

Our Clarets reach us direct from our Bordeaux house, where we have always a reserve of Two or Three Hundred Hogsheads of Good Vintage Wines. This gives us advantages over houses who have to depend upon the market and are necessarily obliged to draw their supplies from second and third hands.

Credit.		Cash.
15 0	Payne's Medoc	13 0
15 0	Breakfast Claret	13 0
17 0	Saint Julien	15 0
20 0	Batailley	18 0
20 0	Beycheville	18 0
20 0	Chateau Larose	18 0
24 0	Chateau Lafitte	28 0
30 0	Chateau Latour	26 0
34 0	Chateau Margaux	28 0

BRANDIES.

We keep a reserve of two or three hundred Hogsheads of Brandy in bond in the London Vaults, which are allowed to mature before bottling; this enables us to keep up the quality and character of our own brands.

Credit.		Cash.
29 0	Pure Pale Brandy, Gold Vine Leaf	27 0
32 0	* Ditto ditto Green Vine Leaf	29 0
45 0	Cognac Highest Vintage, 20 years old	40 0

* This pure Pale Brandy is demonstrated upon analysis to be peculiarly free from acidity, and very superior to the usual importations of Veritable Cognac. It is equal to any first-class brand shipped to this market.

N.B.—We recommend the Green Vine Leaf as a fine and moderately priced Brandy. Rs. 29 per dozen.

SAUTERNES.

Credit.		Cash.
23 0	Sauterne	20 0
34 0	Grand Sauterne	30 0
42 0	Chateau Y'quem: this is the pure juice of a selected Grape grown in the Chateau Y'quem Estate	36 0

SPIRITS, LIQUORS, &c.

20 0	Fine Old Tom, labelled Payne & Co.	18 0
22 0	Payne's Cream of the Valley, White Capsule. This is the purest and finest Gin shipped	20 0
	Hollands Gin	
20 0	Whiskey, Scotch	18 0
22 0	Whiskey, Irish	20 0
20 0	Orange Bitters	17 0
22 0	Jamaica Rum	20 0
20 0	Ginger Wine	17 0
20 0	Cherry Brandy	18 0
22 0	Vermouth	19 0

DUTCH LIQUEURS.

	Curaçoa	39 0
	Maraschino de Zara	39 0
	Noyeau	39 0
	Cherry Brandy	18 0

FRENCH LIQUEURS.

32 0	Noyeau, Parfait Amour, Curacoa, Vanille, Chatreuse, Jenui Rose, Raspail...per doz. assorted.	28 0

CHABLIS, MARSALA, BUCELLAS.

18 0	Chablis, a very nice light Wine for warm weather	16 0
18 0	Marsalla Z	16 0
22 0	Marsalla X	20 8
25 0	Dry Bucellas Z	22 0
28 0	Dry Bucellas X	25 0

MANILLA CHEROOTS,

DIRECT FROM THE GOVERNMENT FACTORIES.

Number One, Cavite, Havannah Shape in boxes of 250 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Manilla shape in Boxes of 500 each.
Number Two, Cavite, Havannah shape in Boxes of 500 each.

VEGUEROS OR CABALLEROS.

Manufactured from all

CÂVITE TOBACCO.

Very fine and as large as No. 1 size, in boxes of 125 each.

QUEEN'S HAVANNAHS.

Packed in Tea and Mexican Vanille Pods.
Very Choice, in boxes of 100 each.

Those of our friends desiring to indent direct on our London and Bordeaux houses can be supplied on the following terms:—

Prices on board export ship, free of all charges.

SHERRY. 24s. 34s. 45s. 52s. and 56s.	per doz.
PORT—34s. 36s. and 40s.	„
CHAMPAGNE—36s. 42s. 48s. and 62s.	„
Ditto Magnums 100s. and 115s.	„
SPARKLING MOSELLE & HOCKS—40s. 42s. and 45s.	„
STILL HOCKS & MOSELLE—20s. 24s. 40s. and 45s.	„
CLARETS, Light Breakfast, 16s. 18s. and 20s.	„
Do. (good body) 32s. 36s. and 54s.	„
BRANDY 28s. 32s. and 52s.	„

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PAYNE AND CO. (BOMBAY BRANCH.) BOMBAY.

WINE MERCHANTS & REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Offices and Sample Room—Elphinstone Circle.
(Immediately opposite the Custom House.)

GODOWNS, MARINE STREET.

ESTABLISHED IN CALCUTTA UPWARDS OF HALF A CENTURY.

WINES IN WOOD.

SHERRY, £42, £50, £64, and £92 per butt.
PORT, £48, £64, £78 and £98 per pipe.
CLARETS, £10, £18, £25, £36 and £40 per hhd.
Other Wines and Spirits at home quotations.—See separate circular.

Ordering direct through our London Agency.

Terms to Messes.—6 months from date of Bill of Lading, or 5 per cent. discount on cash deposit.

London address, 16 George St., Mansion House.

N.B.—All original cases supplied at wholesale rates.

NO CHARGE FOR ORIGINAL CASES.

PAYNE AND COMPANY,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

POONA.—As we have no Agency at this Station, we purpose giving Residents and Visitors at Poona during the season an opportunity of indenting upon our stock of Wines and Spirits (Beer excepted) at Bombay rates—that is, they will be delivered at the Poona Station free of rail and cooly hire.

PAYNE & Co.,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

FOR SALE, Block and Gray's and Block

LAROSE CLARET .... Rs. 37
ST. JULIEN CLARET .... „ 28

In cases of 1 dozen each.

W. NICOL & Co.

FOR SALE, OVERLAND PRIME IRISH SMOKED HAMS, just arrived, per Krishna, s s, at annas 15 per lb.

Also, a small shipment of the following WINES, Brand Sechbach, arrived per Mabel, from London:—

Champagne, Imperial	at Rs. 24	per doz.
Hock, Sparkling	„ 24	„
———, Still, Niersteins Pearl	„ 24	„
Moselle, Sparkling	„ 24	„
———, Still, Brauneberger	„ 24	„

23rd November 1869. COUPLAND & Co.

HOUSES, &c., TO LET.

TO BE LET, several Rooms and Godowns in Grant Buildings. Apply to the Manager, Land Mortgage Bank of India, Limited, Parsee Bazaar Street.

TO LET, with immediate possession, the TOP FLOOR of a House No. 3, in Meadow Street, over Mrs. Hern's Millinery Establishment, suitable for Residence or Offices, with the use of a Cook-room on the ground floor. For Rent and other particulars apply to M. B. COHEN & Co.

MAZAGON LAND and RECLAMATION COMPANY (Limited).—TO LET, from TO-MORROW the 1st December, HOUSES Nos. 5 and 31, at Mazagon. Rent Rs. 45 and 50 respectively.

For further particulars apply to Mr. G. GAHAGAN, the Company's Traffic Manager.

RITCHIE, STEUART, & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Elphinstone Circle, 30th November 1869.

NOTICES.

THE JERUSALEM NEWS ROOMS, Corner of Forbes Street, Rampart Row. Ices and Light Refreshments may be had on the Premises.

NOTICE.—SEALED TENDERS are invited for ERECTING the IRON WORK in the interior of the VICTORIA and ALBERT MUSEUM, to be delivered on or before noon of the 13th instant.

All particulars can be learnt on application at the office of the Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor, where the plans and conditions of Contract can also be seen.

A deposit of One Thousand Rupees will be required on tendering, to be forfeited in the event of evasion or delay in signing the requisite Deed of Contract, and a further deposit of 8 per cent. from the Contractor, whose tender may be accepted, will be deducted from every payment.

The Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, and no reason will be assigned for the rejection of any or all of the Tenders.

J. A. FULLER, Lieut.-Col., R. E.,
Architectural Executive Engineer and Surveyor.

Bombay, 1st December 1869.

TENDERS will be RECEIVED by the SUPERINTENDENT of MARINE up to 1 P.M. on FRIDAY next, the 10th instant, to SUPPLY a STEAMER or SAILING VESSEL (in the event of a Sailing Vessel being tendered she will be towed each way) for the CONVEYANCE of TROOPS HENCE to KURRACHEE to be discharged at Bombay on the completion of the above duty.

2. Tenders should specify a lamp for Steam or Sailing Vessel tendered.

3. Fittings, Provisions, Coal, and Water will be provided by Government, all Tanks and Casks on board the Vessel to be made available if required. Tenders should specify to what extent this accommodation can be afforded, ventilation to be cut, and such Cabins, Fittings, &c., removed from the 'tween decks (as may be recommended by the Committee of Survey) and afterwards replaced solely at the expense of the Owners.

4. The Vessel accepted will require to be ballasted and ready for final survey on the 24th, starting on the 27th idem.

5. The Agent for Transports will furnish any further necessary information to parties tendering.

The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 6th December 1869.

SEALED TENDERS for the PURCHASE of H. M. STEAM TUG B.—

Length between Perpendiculars ...... 139 Feet.
Breadth Extreme ...... 19 „ 3 In.
Do. Paddle-boxes ...... 33 „ 5 „
Depth in Hold ...... 5 „ 4 „

of 250 64/94 Tons Builders' Measurement, built amidships with corrugated Iron, and fore and aft with plain plate; Engines, High Pressure, of 60 Horse Power; Boilers, Tubular Iron, High Pressure—will be received by the Superintendent of Marine up to 1 P.M. on WEDNESDAY next the 8th instant, the amount offered for the above Vessel being subject to the approval of Government.

The Tug B. is at present in Bombay Harbour and open to inspection any day (Sundays excepted) between the hours of 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

The Superintendent of Marine does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

The Covers of Tenders to be superscribed "Tender for the purchase of Tug B."

Any further information in respect to the above Vessel can be obtained at the Office of the Superintendent of Marine.

By order of the Superintendent of Marine,
GEO. INGLE, Secretary.

Superintendent's Office, Bombay, 1st December 1869.

MR. J. NEUBERG begs to draw the attention of his Constituents and the Public to a very EXTENSIVE STOCK of GOODS he has on hand, and invites an early inspection of the same. They consist of the following articles:—

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR'S GIFTS, viz.:—LADIES' WORK BOXES, POCKET BOOKS, WRITING CASES, GLOVE BOXES, &c.

BOHEMIAN GLASS WARE—a tasteful collection of the latest style, such as FLOWER VASES, TABLE ORNAMENTS, JEWEL BOXES, CARD PLATES, FRUIT DISHES, TOILET BOTTLES, &c.

WILLOW BASKETS—a large collection.

TOYS—ENGLISH, GERMAN and FRENCH TOYS; adapted for Presents to Children and Adults for their amusement and instruction; articles for CHRISTMAS TREES, &c.

Mr. N. being desirous of clearing the stock of the above articles as quick as possible, has not only priced them very moderately, but offers a discount of 30 per cent for cash.

ACCORDIONS and CONCERTINAS, a large collection of these Instruments, richly finished and plain. Handsomely bound PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS of the latest style, suitable for Presents.

J. NEUBERG.

PIANOS.

SOLID MAHOGANY, 7 octaves, by SCHIEDMAYER of Stuttgart, made expressly to stand the climate of India, and perfect in tone and finish.

J. NEUBERG.

HARMONIUMS.

Just landed, ex Anazi, a few good solid OAKWOOD HARMONIUMS, 4 stops. These Instruments have been known to stand the CLIMATE of INDIA for the last 12 years.

A Choice Selection of Ornamental and Plain Gold and Silver PENCIL CASES, suitable for PRESENTS; also a few IVORY PENCIL CASES.

J. NEUBERG.

MEERSCHAUM PIPES, Plain and Carved.

MEERSCHAUM CIGAR HOLDERS, Plain and Carved.

THOS. BEAR'S TOBACCO, in ¼ packets and Tins.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOT CASES.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS,
Nos. 1 THOMPSON'S Muster.
„ 2 „ „
„ 3 „ „
„ 1 DAWSON'S „

PONDICHERRY CHEROOTS and CIGARS.

BURMAH CHEROOTS.

BASS'S BEER, in Quarts and Pints.

GUINNESS'S STOUT, in Quarts and Pints.

Hang up the Banner! On the outer walls the cry is, "Still He comes!!!"

WHITEMAN.

YANKEE NOTIONS.

To please, gratify, and refresh dull life here, and for the Christmas Holidays especially, a large variety have been personally selected and brought out in the last Ice Ship, from that Mighty Land of Wooden Nutmegs where the Sun never stands still, and are FOR SALE and EXHIBITION in Meadow Street, next door to Messrs Rosselet & Co.

Uncarbonized and indestructible pens, straight key-rings, corkscrews without any screw, pocket boot-jacks, sewing machines [only 1 rupee each], 6 barrelled watch-keys to fit any watch, and pipe cleaners [for two annas], air, arrow and blast guns, parlour hammers, bill folders, brushes, whisps, straws, blacking, corks, silver, glass, tooth, grease and tobacco soaps, individual salts, spring rocking chairs, mousetraps, eggbeaters, toys [self acting], dolls, whistles, tops, India rubber faces, mats, rugs and salvers, ice picks and cutters.

Tobacco—A specialty made of this artic

Some elegant chromos, Siamese bracelets, billiard chalk, tool chests, building blocks, razors, racks, squeezers, wheezers, scrapers, graters, sharpeners, strainers, drainers, holders, cleaners, turners, burners. A few relics of American Independence and the late Confederate Struggle, wooden toothpicks, files, pisan nuts, salmon, mackarel, trout, halibut, delicious breakfast appetizers &c., &c.

All for sale in Meadow Street, next door to Rosselet & Co.

NOTICES.

PIANOFORTE TUNING in BOMBAY.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to state that they are prepared to arrange for MONTHLY TUNINGS, for not less than a period of six months, payable in advance.

Pianofortes generally deteriorate so rapidly from want of being inspected, cleaned out, and tuned at short intervals, that Soundy & Co. propose to institute the MONTHLY TUNING and INSPECTING SYSTEM.

At first sight the expense may appear to be considerable, but in the end it will be found more economical, and decidedly more musical, than allowing Pianos to fall into uselessness from sheer neglect.

Unless a sufficient number of Subscribers to the system be obtained, the plan will not be carried out, and the Subscriptions will be returned.

Six months' Subscription for Monthly Tuning, Cleaning out, and Inspecting, payable in advance .... Rs. 30.
Twelve months' Subscription for Monthly Tuning, Cleaning out, and Inspecting, payable in advance .... Rs. 50.

It is understood that a highly experienced London Tuner is expressly engaged for this service.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay.

"IN VINO VERITAS."

GRAPE-WINE COGNAC.

Warranted the Pure and Unadulterated Product of the

BEST GRAPE-WINE

from the

COGNAC DISTRICTS IN FRANCE.

All the GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES here enumerated are warranted to have been BOTTLED at COGNAC; the chance of adulteration by London, Liverpool, or Glasgow bottling, and the possibility of a mixture with Hamburg or Holland alcoholic abominations, are thereby avoided. The importance of having the Grape-Wine Brandies bottled at Cognac cannot be over-rated.

Many kinds of spirits, distilled from carrots, potatoes, beetroot, damaged malt, rice, the residuum of apples and pears, (after the cider or perry has been drawn off,) and various other distillations mixed with the roots of calamus aromaticus and sundry chemical flavourings, are sold in India under the name, of Brandy, and are in every way injurious to the unoffending consumer.

The Public of India are recommended to adhere to well-known celebrated French brands, which can be guaranteed as furnishing

PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY, without any chance of people being half poisoned by vile compounds specially made up to deceive the purchaser and to secure large and extortionate profits.

SOUNDY & Co., Bombay, can, for cash only, supply the following celebrated Brandies at the moderate rates quoted, and are prepared to vouch that all are of

PURE GRAPE-WINE EXTRACTION, and are perfectly free from any extraneous additions whatever.

BEST GRAPE-WINE BRANDIES.

(Warranted Cognac Bottled.)

	Per Dozen	Rs.
DENIS MOUNIE'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 1	„	34
EXSHAW'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY No. 2	„	28
HENNESSY'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Fine Cognac)	„	22
KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Pale "In vino veritas" Brand)	„	22
* KLASEREI'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY (Vieux Cognac)	„	36

* An exceptional product. Originally of the highest flavour and character, its careful preservation in bulk for eighteen years has gradually imparted to it a Tone and Softness which render it a superb Brandy. For an Invalid, or for any highly organised palate demanding great delicacy of flavour a wholesome stimulant, this Brandy cannot be surpassed.

MARTELL'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23
PINET CASTILLON'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23
JULES ROBINS'S GRAPE-WINE BRANDY	„	23

The close uniformity of the prices for these noted, pure, and well-tried brands, will show that PURE GRAPE-WINE BRANDY can be purchased at the moderate rates annexed for cash payment.

CHAMPAGNE.

(JULES MUMM'S.)

Particular attention is requested to the name of JULES Mumm. This splendid brand, admitted by all real connoisseurs to be unequalled by any Champagne imported into India, is sold for Cash only at the following prices:—

One case of one dozen Quarts .... Rs. 34
One case of two dozen Pints .... „ 36

Other eminent French Brands, in Original Cases, are supplied at the lowest possible prices, leaving a merely marginal profit, for cash purchasers only.

PERRIER JOUET'S.
GIESLER'S.
MOET and CHANDON'S.
KLASEREI'S "LA PRINCESSE,"
(eminently a Lady's Wine,)
VEUVE CLICQUOT,

And others, all of which are imported in the

ORIGINAL FRENCH CASES,

as bottled by the vineyard owners, whose world-known names are the best guarantee of the purity and excellence of these glorious Wines of the Champagne country of France, and whose extensive cellars are truly reserve stocks of any and of every buyer who may choose to take large quantities. It may be added that the growers do not sell their best wines unless bottled by themselves, the bottles bearing their brands.

SOUNDY & Co. do not import the Brands of London Bottlers of Brandy, nor of Champagne, nor of Clarets; S. & Co.'s wines are received direct from the growers, without the intervention of any third party, and consequently the brands can be guaranteed as

GENUINE CHAMPAGNES IN ORIGINAL FRENCH CASES.

N. B. Particular notice should be taken of the Brands on the extracted Corks.

To save all unnecessary correspondence, it may be stated that SOUNDY & Co.'s terms are strictly for Cash. There can be no reason why just and honourable paymasters should be mulcted to make up for the defaults of those who will not or cannot pay, or who require indefinite credit.

NEW INDIAN

SOLID PIANOFORTES.

Full Compass, Square, admirable tone, touch, and finish, thoroughly secured, manufactured throughout of solid Mahogany.

From Rs. 575 each.

SYMPATHETIC

GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE.

Rs. 850 each.

HARMONIUMS.

From Rs. 110 to Rs. 850 each.

SOUNDY and Co., Bombay.

LONDON PRICES,

With lowest importation charges only.

RICHLY ELECTRO-SILVERED WARE.

BEEFSTEAK OR SIDE DISHES.

Each in Four Pieces; the set of Four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure.

These Dishes are also sold in sets of Two, forming 8 Dishes at pleasure

In per set of four, forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. From Rs. 20 to Rs. 375.

ROUND VEGETABLE DISHES.

Each in four pieces as above, the set of four forming 16 Dishes at pleasure. Also in sets of two, forming 8 Dishes.

From Rs. 200 to Rs. 375 per set of four.

(Various Patterns to suits the Side Dishes.)

COVERS FOR TUMBLERS, CLARET GLASSES, WINE GLASSES, CUPS, &c.,

TWO PATTERNS,

Plain and Fluted.

FIRST or LARGE SIZE.—For Tumblers, Rummers, Breakfast Cups, Squat Champagne Glasses, &c., &c., each Rs. 2-4.

SECOND or MEDIUM SIZE.—For Claret Glasses, Ale Glasses, Long Champagne Glasses, Tea Cups, &c., &c., each Rs. 1-12.

THIRD or SMALL SIZE.—For Wine Glasses, Liqueur Glasses, Coffee Cups, &c., &c., each Rs. 1-0.

CRUET STANDS,

Of beautiful design and workmanship.

Hall-marked Silver tops and of the best Cut Glass, from Rs. 15 to Rs. 90 each.

An excellent and serviceable 6 Bottle Cruet is supplied for Rs. 25.

SPOONS AND FORKS.

(THREE PATTERNS ARE KEPT IN STOCK)

PLAIN PATTERN, LILY PATTERN, KING'S PATTERN.

These articles are of first-class manufacture and are sold at the lowest cash price.

Complete Half set of PLAIN	Rs. 75
Complete Half set of LILY	100
Complete Half set of KING'S	115

The above are richly silvered on best German Silver, and are highly recommended. Inferior sets at lower rates.

ARMY AND NAVY DRINKING CUP, AND REVERSIBLE WINE-CUPS.

The Wine Cups closing into the Drinking Cup.

In Hard White Metal, Electro-Silvered	Rs. 14
Also in Pure Silver, Hall Marked	120
Also in German Silver, Plated Richly	32

DESSERT KNIVES AND FORKS.

Each set handsomely fitted in a Mahogany Case.

The set of 12 Knives and 12 Forks, from Rs. 40.

PATENT CUTLERY.

A considerable reduction has been made in the price of this unequalled cutlery.

The complete set, Rs. 49-12.

RICHLY SILVERED TEA & COFFEE SETS.

TEA POT, COFFEE POT, CREAM EWER, SUGAR BASIN.

From Rs. 90 the set.

UNIVERSAL BINOCULAR, WITH THREE TRANSPOSING LENSES.

The best manufactured, Rs. 60

CHURCH HARMONIUM.

SOUNDY & Co. beg to state for general information, and in answer to numerous enquiries from different stations, that the Harmonium most suitable for Sacred Music purposes is No. 7 in their list, with 13 stops and Venetian Swell.

Cash Price, Rs. 450.

SOUNDY & Co., BOMBAY.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET opened very dull, but it closed with some inquiries for Colabas and Mazagons at Rs. 1,690 and 1,290, respectively, for December time.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Number of Shares.	Noml. value of sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	10 p.ct	Agra Bank	120
22,000	1,000	all	8 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,550
10,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Ditto of Bombay New	635
10,600	500	100		Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	200
5,250	1,000	all	12 p.ct	Ditto of Madras	1,550
30,000	250	all	6 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	330
40,000	200	all	6 do.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	190
37,096	250	125	8 do.	National Bank of India.	136
60,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	440

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 65	Colaba Land Co.	1,690
10,800	1,000	all	Rs. 30	Elph'st'ne Land	1,005
10,800	1,000	650	,,11-14	Do. New	635
18,000	150	all	Nil	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld	180
2,000	5,000	4,100	Nil	Mazagon Land	1,255
5,000	2,000	1,400	Nil	Port Canning	300

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

400	2,000	1,700	50	Albert Mills Co.	800
500	2,500	all	90*p.s	Alliance Spinning	1,680
100	5,500	all	...	Bombay	2,800
200	1,000	all	10 pc.	Bombay United	740
800	500	all	...	Broach Mills	205
900	2,000	all	...	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,975
750	2,000	all	150p.s	Great Eastern	1,370
500	1,000	all	50	Manockji Petit's	705
2,300	2,500	all	...	Oriental	1,240
800	2,500	2,300	...	Royal	1,375

(* For the half year.)

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

...	£20	218.3.0	5 p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	237
...	£20	109.1.5	do.	Do. New £20 shares	198
...	£ 0	43.10.2	do.	Do.	
...	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,100
...	£18	196.5.1	do.	Do. New Shares	195

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	350ps	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	2,250
200	2,000	1,100	100do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	625
250	3,000	850	60do.	Alexandra Press Co.	500
	12,000	11,000	200do.	Apollo Press Co.	8,000
200	2,000	all	375do.	Bombay Press Co.	2,200
200	500	all	93½do.	Do. New	535
500	1,880	all	800do.	Colaba Press Co	9,000
350	2,000	all	...	East India Press Co	1,125
150	8,500	all	1000*	Fort Press Co.	9,200
300	2,000	1,800	...	Framji Cowasji Press	1,000
200	6,000	all	246 ps	Hydraulic Press Co.	3,100
1000	5,000	2,000	100 ps	Kurrachee Press Co.	800
1,500	1,000	500	...	Mofus. Press & G. Co.	250
125	2,500	all	350*	Prince of Wales Press	3,000
220	2,000	750	200 ps	Victoria Press, Madras	1,050
150	2,000	all	...	Tinnevelly Press Co.	1,600

(* Per share for the half-year.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

1,000	2,500	1,500	135 ps	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	810
4,000	50	all	5pc.	Mechanics' B'ld'gs Co.	33
500	2,000	300	9	Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Company	160
2,000	500	all	Nil	Treacher & Co.	285

CALCUTTA.—2ND DECEMBER, 1869.

The following transactions were reported to-day:—

In Government Securities:—

4 per cents. in sums of Rs. 20,000 to 5,000, at Rs. 94-0 or 6 discount, and small pieces at 2 to 4 annas higher.

Public Works 5 per cents at Rs. 103-4.

5 per cents of 1856-57, only small sums, at Rs. 108-4 to 108-6.

5½ per cents, at Rs. 112-10, and small amounts at Rs. 112-12 to 113-0.

Municipal Debentures, at Rs 106-12.

In shares:—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 135.

Agra Bank, new A contributory shares, at 2 premium.

Port Canning Land Investment, &c, Co's shares, a few at Rs. 325, and 25 at Rs. 320 each.—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

THE weekly statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending the 30th Nov., compared with the return for the previous week, gives the following results:—

LIABILITIES.

Reserve Fund	Rs.	12,740	0	0	decrease.
G. Try. Balance at Hd. Office	,,	9,98,809	6	3	increase.
,, ,, Branches	,,	5,80,899	11	9	increase.
Other Deposits	,,	1,97,019	13	11	increase.
Bank Post Bills	,,	27,905	11	2	decrease.

ASSETS.

Government Securities	Rs.	83,010	0	0	decrease.
Loans on Govt. Securities	,,	2,05,500	0	0	increase.
Accts. of Credit on do.	,,	92,626	7	10	decrease.
Mercantile Bills Discounted	,,	4,32,144	8	4	decrease.
Cash &c. at Head Office	,,	6,70,304	11	10	increase.
Do. do. Branches	,,	22,13,574	9	8	increase.

MILITARY.

DEPARTURES.—DECEMBER 7.

Langmore, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Umballa.
Aitchison, Assistant Surgeon, Civil, on sick leave, to Punjab.
Cathcart, Captain, Bombay Staff Corps, to rejoin, to Surat,

BOMBAY ARMY GENERAL ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

Poona, 29th November, 1869.

With reference to G O C No 760, of the 25th August 1869, Lieutenant W Lock, 104th Foot, will proceed to rejoin his probationary appointment in the Sind Horse.

The undermentioned Officers are reported to have passed examinations of Native languages as follows:—

URDU HIGH PROFICIENCY.

Lieutenant F M Hunter, Staff Corps, Adjutant 24th Regiment N I.

HINDUSTANI HIGHER STANDARD.

Lieutenant G E Wheeler, 95th Foot.
Lieutenant C W Sealy, Royal Artillery.
Ensign M Melliss, 21st Foot, 2nd wing Subaltern 4th N I.
Ensign C F Baugh, 109th Foot, Acting Assistant Supt of Police, Tanna.
Lieutenant W L C Gordon, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant W C Black, Royal Artillery.
Lieutenant W Lock, 104th Foot.
Captain B H Mayhew, Royal Engineers, Adjutant Sappers and Miners.
Lieutenant J Humfrey, 45th Foot, 2nd Squadron Subaltern 3rd Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant W DeW Van, 49th Foot, 2nd Wing Subaltern 22nd N I.
Captain J D Clark, 2nd Madras Light Cavalry.
Lieutenant C E Bulier, Royal Artillery.

MARATHI.

Lieutenant J T Watling, 45th Foot, officiating Adjutant 23rd N I.

Poona, 30th November, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Colonel D Boyd, Commanding 11th Regiment N I, to be commandant at Asseergur.

Mount Aboo Sanitarium.—Lieutenant and Local Captain R A Pope, 49th Foot, to be Staff Officer, vice Mason, whose tenure has expired.

Poona, 1st December, 1869.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the folllowing appointment:—

10th Regiment N I.—Lieut.-Colonel F S Hewett, Staff Corps, to officiate as Second in Command, as a temporary measure, vice Major Pierce, proceeding on furlough to Europe.

His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to grant leave of absence as follows:—

Colonel C S Longden, 16th Brigade Royal Artillery, from date of embarkation, to England, via Egypt, to appear before a medical board.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence, subject to the confirmation by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief:—

Captain F M Drew, 7th Hussars, to proceed to England by the overland route, for the purpose of appearing before a medical board.

Captain and Brevet Major A Sievwright, from date of embarkation, to England, overland, to appear before a medical board.

The officers will, on arrival, report themselves to the Adjutant General, Horse Guards.

Captain Drew is available for duty with troops.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters, Poona, 6th Dec. 1869.

The following transfers are ordered in the Subordinate Medical Department:—

Apothecary W Wright (No 69), from new promotion, to general duty, Presidency.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Syud Yashin (No 499), from 24th Regiment N I, to 3rd Regiment Light Cavalry.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Sitaram Dajee (No 439), from 1st Regiment Sind Horse, to 24th Regiment N I.

3rd Class Hospital Assistant Shaik Noor Mahomed (No 593), from general duty, Sind, to 1st Regiment Sind Horse.

Captain H B Edwards, Cadre 2nd Europeans, is attached to do duty with the 27th Regiment N I, (1st Belooch Battalion.)

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointment:—

Deolalee Depot—Ensign W Montgomery, 1st Battalion 2nd Foot, to officiate temporarily as Pay and Quartermaster, vice Lieutenant Emerson, who resigns the appointment.

Captain E M V James, Staff Corps, is attached to do duty with 10th Regiment N I., and Captain H.A. Hobson, General List, is attached to the 22nd Regiment N I.

Official notification has been received of Lieutenant MacDonald, 1st Foot, having on his recent promotion been posted to the 2nd Battalion of that Regiment.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—7TH DECEMBER.

London	Cotton	£2 5s. 0d. Nom. p. ton
	Cases	£2 0s. 0d. to £2 5s. 0d. ,,
	Seeds	£1 10s. 0d. ,,
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£1 10s. 0d. to £1 12s. 6d. ,,
	Wooden Ships ,,	£1 5s. 0d.
	Myrabolns & Coir bdls	£0 10s. 0d. to £0 12s. 6d.
	Seeds	£0 15s. 0d. to £1 0s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton	£2 0s. 0d. Nominal.
	Coffee	Nominal
Overland	Steamers	£3 0s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 3 to 4 per bale.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Nominal
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 3 0 0 to 4 0 0 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 13 to 14 and Calcutta Port Charges
Mauritius		8 annas per bag nominal.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
7	Burmah	Pearse	Liverpool, Aug. 28.
	Castle Avon	Shields	London, July 15.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
7	Jalawar	DeFaye	Mauritius.
	Arabia (s)	Saunders	Coast and Calcutta.
	Sir J. R. Carnac (s)	Guizelar	Coast and Cutch.
	General Havelock (s)	Drewitz	Cutch.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Ship Southern Queen, Richard, bound to Cochin.
Brig Shahool Hamud, Nacoda, bound to Cochin,

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—

Steamer Behar, to Aden and Suez.
Steamer Bushire, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.
Steamer Sir J R Carnac, to Coast and Calcutta.
Ship Mabel, to Liverpool.
Ship Montrose, to Muscat.
Ship Rohilla, to London via Havre.

BENGAL.

The Telegraph of December 2nd has the following:—

Particulars of vessels previously announced—Steamers Meinam [F], P Gauvain, Galle 24th November; Kwang Tung, [B], G Pitman, Hongkong 18th November; and Burmah, [B], J Le ... R N R, Bombay 9th November; and Ship Arcot, [B], Wortley, London 15th August.

DEPARTURE—Ship Atalanta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL—December 2nd, Gosforth, — London.
DEPARTURE—December 2nd, Elletta, — Calcutta.

BOMBAY SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY.

COMMITTEE.
JOHN CONNON, Esq., Chairman.
CHARLES MACDONALD, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

James Arnott, Esq., M.D.	Hamilton Maxwell, Esq.
Thomas Blaney, Esq.	W. Nicol, Esq.
Rev. D. C. Boyd.	J. Ranken, Esq.
J. W. Brown, Esq.	A. F. Shepherd, Esq.
H. D. Dods, Esq.	N. Spencer, Senior, Esq.
D. Graham, Esq.	G. Ramsay Wilson, Esq.
John Macfarlane, Esq.	Rev. John Wilson, D.D.
Rev. D. Macpherson.	James Windram, Esq.

FORT SCHOOL—8, HORNBY ROW.
Under MR. MACDONALD AND MISS COLLETT.

BYCULLA SCHOOL—OLD ADELPHI HOTEL.
Under MRS. MACDONALD AND MR. MCAFEE.

Instrumental Music taught in both Schools by Herr Schmuck.

It is the object of this Society to provide for Pupils of both sexes a systematic and extended course of instruction in all the branches usually taught in first-class Educational Establishments.

The Fort School has been recognised by the Director of Public Instruction as a High School teaching up to the Standard prescribed for Matriculation at the University.

The Course of Instruction comprises:—

Holy Scripture.	Geography, Political and Physical.
English Grammar and Composition.	Map-Drawing.
Writing and Arithmetic.	Algebra and Euclid.
History.	Latin.
	Marathi.

Music, Vocal and Instrumental.
Plain and Fancy Needle-work.

FEES:—First and Second Classes............Rs. 5 per month.
Third Class............ ,, 7½ ,,
Fourth and Fifth Classes............ ,, 10 ,,
Four members of a family are charged as three.
Fee for Instrumental Music..............Rs. 10

BOARDERS.—The greatly increased accommodation secured by the removal of the Teachers' residence to Byculla, has enabled Mr. and Mrs. MACDONALD to make ample provision for the reception of Boarders.

D. C. BOYD,
D. MACPHERSON, } Joint Secretaries.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN
(FROM AMSTERDAM AND LONDON,)

RESPECTFULLY announces his RETURN to Bombay, and desires to intimate that, owing to his numerous engagements, he will REMAIN for a SHORT TIME longer, and may be consulted at his Residence, PALLONJEE'S ADELPHI HOTEL. The numerous testimonials Mr. M. has received (which have duly appeared in the local papers) are a sufficient guarantee of the success with which he has treated the several cases of hitherto-neglected eye-sight; comments, therefore, on the superiority of his glasses over all others in the Presidency are unnecessary. For the guidance of those who are using pebbles, Mr. M. begs to state—firstly, that if the pebbles are cut against the grain they injure the eyes, and that such defects can only be discovered by Practical Opticians; secondly, if they are not polished on a scientific principle, they are equally injurious to the sight. Mr. M.'s pebbles will be found polished on a principle *peculiarly his own*, and they will be found specially adapted to the Indian climate. He has a large stock of the above unmounted for those who wish to avail themselves of this rare opportunity of possessing these really superb lenses. Ladies and gentlemen desiring Mr. M.'s attendance at their own residences will be good enough to give him one day's notice.

N. B.—Small Binoculars of great magnifying power, containing 12 lenses instead of six.

BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The next Practice WILL BE HELD in the Town Hall on WEDNESDAY Evening, the 8th inst., at 5 P.M.

All Ladies and Gentlemen wishful to take part in the Concert of the 15th are requested to attend.

ALFRED WAKE, Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY ASSEMBLIES.—Subscribers are INFORMED that the FIRST ASSEMBLY WILL BE HELD on MONDAY next, the 13th December, at the Bungalow lately occupied by Mr. Pigott, Malabar Hill, kindly placed by Mr. Kessowjee Naik at the disposal of the Committee.

H. J. STOCK, Lieut.,
Honorary Secretary.

Marine Lines, 6th December 1869.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

HEATHCOTE—December 5th, at Poona, the wife of Major Heathcote, Staff Corps, of a son.

ORR—December 7th, at Breach Candy, Bombay, the wife of J. W. Orr, Esq., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

CRAWFORD—ROTHERAM—December 1st, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. P. H. LeFeuvre, Robert Leslie, elder son of R. W. Crawford, Esq., M. P., London, to Ellen Jane, fourth daughter of the late William Rotheram, Esq., of Liverpool.

DEATH.

TRAIL—December 6th, at Carwar, of liver complaint, Mr. George Trail, Engineer, Carwar Company, Limited.

BENGAL.

BIRTH.

NUTTALL—November 27th, at Shillong, Cossyah Hills, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel J. M. Nuttall, 44th Regiment, S. L. I., of a son.

MARRIAGE.

MACWHIRTER—KELSALL—November 29th, at the Old Mission Church, by the Rev. M. D. C. Walters, M.A., Lestock C. H. MacWhirter, 62nd Regiment, to Elizabeth Harriette, eldest daughter of the late Thomas Sedden Kelsall, Esq.

DEATH.

HOLM—November 28th, at Dinagepore, Harold Holm, Esq., aged about 60 years.

MADRAS.

BIRTHS.

FAUNCE—November 27, at Quilon, the wife of Lieutenant Bonham Faunce, H. M. Madras Staff Corps, of son, (still born.)

BORTHWICK—December 1st, at Nungumbaukum, the wife of Francis Borthwick, Esq., of a daughter.

DEATH.

MORTON—November 22nd, at Palamcottah, Andrew Campbell, infant son of Dr. and Mrs. Morton, aged 1 year.

NORTH-WEST PROVINCES, &c.

DEATHS.

VAUGHAN—November 21st, at Umritsur, the infant son of T. C. Vaughan, Esq.

TOUSSAINT—November 29th, at Umballa, the Rev. Charles Thomas Toussaint, Chaplain of Kussowlie, aged 79 years.

The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 8, 1869.

THE Justices who meet to-day will have the gratification of considering a budget which promises a real surplus. The figures show a cash balance on the 30th of September, and the estimates for the last quarter indicate a cash balance at the end of the year; while the Budget for 1870 exhibits a surplus of Rs. 64,999. The only new taxation proposed for 1870 is an addition of one-half per cent. to the Police Rate; the suggested addition of a similar amount to the House-tax having been abandoned. On the other hand, it is proposed to reduce the impost on Mowra to one anna per gallon, even at the risk of some loss to the revenue. We are not aware why this spirit should have been selected instead of some article of food; but no doubt some Justice will call for an explanation. The great improvement in the superficial aspect of the figures, in other words, the creation of a revenue which exceeds the expenditure, is due almost entirely to the imposition of Octroi duties; and while we rejoice to see a surplus, or the distant prospect of one, we regret that it has not been obtained by a juster method of taxation. It is not satisfactory that the great city of Bombay should be dependent for a sound budget upon taxes on food.

Taken in bulk the Finance Committee have reduced the estimate of income prepared by the Commissioner from Rs. 34,48,593 to Rs. 34,35,862, and they have also reduced the estimate of expenditure from Rs. 35,24,100 to Rs. 33,70,863. The over-estimates of income, based on a probable diminution of arrears at the end of 1870, an erroneous proceeding which we pointed out last October, when the Budget estimates were presented, has been remedied by the Finance Committee, and the arrears are set down on a basis warranted by experience. This is the only sound course; for if there are fewer arrears so much the better, while should the arrears come up to precedent the estimate will be justified. We trust that the principle of under-estimating income and fully estimating expenditure will never be departed from. The obnoxious Octroi duties furnish another example. It is not at all improbable that the yield from these duties will exceed the amount of the estimate made by the Commissioner and slightly increased by the Committee; but it would have been unwise to have counted upon the Octroi for more. In the estimates of expenditure the altogether improper demand of the Government for Rs. 25,000 as a contribution towards Survey expenses has been struck out, with the consent of the Government. The formidable item of Rs. 1,56,609 for new works from current revenue has been reduced to the modest sum of Rs. 35,000. The explanation is that Mr. Ormiston has devised a method of dealing with the night soil depôt, which will cost, for the present, only Rs. 30,000, instead of Rs. 1,19,609 as at first proposed; and that the amount to be expended on the Elphinstone Circle has been cut down from 37,000 to Rs. 5,000, a sum sufficient to enable the Commissioner to lay out the ground properly. The rest of the work, as we suggested, is deferred to a more convenient season. Thus the most objectionable items and defects in the original budget have been removed by the careful pruning-knife of the Finance Committee. Debate and ample explanations are, of course, desirable; but the Justices, at all events, will have before them a budget which ought not to give them much trouble. The papers laid before them appear to be fuller than usual, and, on the whole, satisfactorily; but if there are weak points which have escaped our notice we have no doubt that some keen-sighted Justice will detect them, and give the Bench and the Commissioner the benefit of his criticism. We are still of opinion that our municipal taxation is very severe, if not oppressive, that every exertion should be made to reduce it; and we do not see how the Municipal Certificate Tax can be maintained side by side with the enhanced Imperial Income Tax; nor why a dog-tax is not imposed: not because it would yield any large sum but as a measure of sound policy. All dogs clearly without owners, or permitted to roam at large and howl through the night, ought to be killed whenever and wherever found.

THE admirable letter of our special correspondent on the Isthmus of Suez has placed the public in full possession of long promised and loudly heralded fête prepared to inaugurate the opening of the now famous canal. That nothing succeeds like success is newly illustrated by the ceremonial of November 17. As is usual on all these stupendous occasions—and on the principle we supposed, expressed in the cynical phrase, *pour encourager les autres*—there were victims offered up as a sacrifice to propitiate the genius of enterprise and speculation. But the Emperor of Austria and the Crown Prince of Prussia, still less the Empress of the French gave no thought probably to the trusting shareholders who may never receive but one more dividend. Perhaps the Khedive may have had some secret misgivings, and the sanguine and gallant mind of M. de Lesseps may have been stirred by a coming clamour which already casts its shadow before. Those shareholders, however much they may be elated by the glory of sharing in a political undertaking which is to add fresh laurels to the brows of France, will not sit quietly in their parlours when the word goes forth that there is not the wherewithal to pay the five per cent. But really this is of small moment. What are a few dirty millions, more or less, compared with the triumph of proving so many people in the wrong, and of uniting two seas hitherto severed by a desert of rock and sand! M. de Lesseps may stroke his beard, and cry to all malcontents—"I have kept my word—there is the canal. I want more millions to make it perfect—won't you lend them for the glory of France?" We shall not to be at all surprised to receive copies of new proposals for debentures or preference shares—just to provide the means of completing this great work; nor will it astonish us should a strong effort be made to obtain from the European Governments a guarantee for the loan. By some means or other we have no doubt the monies will be forthcoming; but how they will be got is at present a mystery. We do not affect the character of skeleton at this Egyptian feast, but there is one consideration not to be driven away by fair words. Since the company is Egyptian in name and French in fact, is there any chance that the French Government may interfere diplomatically to protect its shareholders? Is it probable that France may seize the canal and assume the liabilities on the pretext of providing for the payment of French shareholders? From the very first the enterprise has been spurred along by political motives—the commercial advantages to be derived from its accomplishment were only the gilded baits—and may it not happen that the probable financial breakdown, at least so far as the shareholders are concerned, will be made to serve as a ground for direct intervention and the assumption of full rights over this water way? At all events here is a possible evil against which we have to guard, and to meet which we are bound to stand prepared.

If we come nearer to the present we see the justice of M. de Coninck's criticism respecting the failure of the company to make the breadth of the bottom equal to the original plan. Had the breadth at the base of the real channel been forty-four instead of twenty-two metres, it is conceivable that fewer ships would have run aground. Not only is the depth of water in some places less than what is required, but the canal's breadth of beam, so to speak, is at present too narrow. The mere superfices of water visible in the passes or defiles is no sort of guide to the water way available; and to make the route useful for commerce this great defect must be remedied. But the remedy is only a question of more millions and of more time. M. de Lesseps would probably have preferred to postpone the opening until the work was more nearly accomplished, but when your finances touch bottom, what are you to do? He accepted the least evil, he opened the canal to inspire his supporters with fresh valour. There seems to be no ground for doubting that the passage to the East through the Egyptian desert is now practicable, although it is far from what it may become, and not without inconvenience. Commercial men, at all events, are quite right in giving the closest attention to the facts, in order that they may be promptly in a position to make the most of possible as well as probable facilities.

We cannot share in our correspondent's feeling that England was not well-represented. It is not our custom to send Kings and Princes, and plain Mr. Elliot is as good a representative of England now as plain Robert Blake was in the Mediterranean two centuries ago. The iron-clad squadron, also, was not a contemptible nor insignificant object in the waters of Aboukir. In realities we were not deficient, and although we could not send a pretty woman, as one nation did, a weak monarch whose lot has been adversity, or a bold and able young Prince, yet we are quite content to know that hard-headed sea-dogs abounded all along the channel, and that the keenest and quickest observers of the waters were not found wanting. If there are to be commercial harvests reaped on this new line of commerce, depend on it we shall have our share; and if there are political evils to be warded off, a political battle to be won, we shall do our best to face the first, and to win the second.

TERMS have been settled between the Secretary of State and the Directors of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company (subject to the confirmation of the shareholders, which will no doubt be given) under which the projected branch railway from Ahmedabad to Veerumgaum and Wudwan, in length about 73 miles, will be constructed by the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company. The Bombay Government have authorised the completion of the working, drawings, and estimates, and preparations will be made for commencing work as soon as possible. The B. B. & C. I. Railway Company have already constructed the bridge over the Saburmuttee River at Ahmedabad, the heaviest work on the new line, and this bridge will be open for traffic in a few days.

THE Agra paper reports that Dr. G. M. Beckett, Civil Surgeon of Etah, is dead.

THE meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council last Friday was purely formal, lasting only about five minutes. Mr. F. S. Chapman, of the Bombay Civil Service, took active part in the proceedings for the first time. He introduced a Bill to provide for rules relating to quarantine, which had not been adequately provided for in the Penal Code. Mr. John Strachey thereafter presented the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to enhance the price of salt in Madras and the duty on salt in Bombay. No more was done.

THE following paragraph from a Madras paper describes a state of things that does not exist in Madras only:—"Owing to the stoppage of some of the public works in this presidency, a few civil engineers and sub-engineers are now in Madras without work, but receiving their usual salary. Time must hang very heavily on the hands of these gentlemen, and we daresay they are anxiously looking forward to the time when the works of the D. P. W. will be again resumed. In the meanwhile cannot other work, congenial to their tastes and useful to the public, be found for them by the Government?"

SIR HENRY DURAND'S allusion to America at the meeting of the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 26th ult. is officially reported as follows:—"All that fell from the Hon'ble Mr. Strachey and the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple went to prove how slow the action of our Government had been with reference to what was of immense importance in its bearing on the supply to the millions of India of the prime necessities of life. Sir Henry Durand said this without any intention of reflecting on the Government, because it had to contend against difficulties which, to a very great degree, required the capital of England to enable it to surmount. But when he looked to the number of miles of railway constructed in America, some 42,000 miles to our 5,000, when he found that there, since the close of the civil war, they had been going on constructing and opening railways at the rate of upwards of two thousand miles a year—that was to say, when he found that the United States opened, in the course of one year, ten times the number of miles of railway that we did, whilst their population numbered only thirty-five or forty millions, to ours of two hundred millions—he was struck with the enormous difference between the progress made by the United States and the progress we were making. He did not think these remarks out of place with reference to considerations affecting the measure before the Council. Although the comparison might not be strictly relevant to the Bill, and he might not be quite in order according to the rules of the Council, yet he thought it was pertinent to the matter in hand and showed how necessary it was to increase railway communication more rapidly than we had as yet done, and that the measures taken by His Excellency with a view of securing a more economical and expeditious construction of railways were of incalculable importance."

MILITARY LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 12TH NOVEMBER.

THE last mail from India has created a profound sensation in military circles here. It has brought us the outline of the proposed reduction of troops in India, which has come like a thunder-clap upon those who have not been behind the scenes, and did not foresee what must be the result of the financial embarrassment of the Eastern Empire. It can hardly be doubted but that the reduction proposed by the Government of India will be supported at home, and will add still greater difficulty to the task of reduction in this country, which Mr. Cardwell has set himself. There have been daily meetings during the last week between Lord Granville, the Duke of Argyll, and Mr. Cardwell, and the conclusion arrived at, although perhaps not definitely determined, appears to be that the officers of eight battalions and of four cavalry regiments must disappear from the army estimates. How this is to be accomplished it is impossible to say. The authorities at the War Office are most anxious that every attempt should be made not to place officers on half-pay and to expose them if possible to no pecuniary loss, but how the necessary reduction is to be made it is impossible to foretell. It seems generally agreed that the seven battalions and four regiments of cavalry, which are to be reduced in India, cannot be retained on the home establishment, and one battalion, which will be brought home from the colonies, must also be dispensed with. As yet, it is quite impossible to tell whether the officers of these corps will be placed on the half-pay list or will be absorbed. There will certainly be great reductions in staff appointments of all kinds. It is probable that the distinction between the departments of the Adjutant-General and Quartermaster General will disappear, and that staff officers will be required to perform equally the duties of both departments. In the meantime all further appointments to the staff are to be suspended until after the meeting of Parliament. It is not at all unlikely that one major from each battalion or regiment may be reduced, and it is quite probable that ensigns and cornets may be abolished. It is also proposed that the aides-de-camp of only general officers in high positions shall be allowed staff pay, and that other general officers must find officers who will be willing to perform the duties of aides-de-camp in return for immunity from regimental duty and the privileges of their position. How far these proposals will be carried out is uncertain, but such as they are they are discussed and a strong party desires to see them carried into effect. In the manufacturing departments there is sure to be great reduction. It is possible that the arsenal at Woolwich may be placed under one sole military man as head, and that the military heads of departments will be abolished. Reduction was previously the cry at home, and now, since the example of India has come to light, the cry has waxed much louder. It is rumoured that the Treasury will not be content unless 15,000 men are reduced from the strength of the army, but as the Treasury cares solely for the reduction of money, not of men, I doubt if there is much truth in the report. The Artillery will probably be diminished by a considerable number of both officers and men, although the drivers will in all probability not be touched. The Engineers will not be reduced, as the number of that corps will not bear diminution under the strain to which it is subjected to find men for the department of public works in India. Probably by next week something definite may be determined upon, and I may be able to give you some more and important details.

As to appointments, it is probable that Major-General McMurdo, C.B., will succeed Major-General W. O'Grady Haly, C.B., whose period of divisional command will expire in January. The colonelcy of the 65th Regiment, vacant by the death of General Coles, has been given to Major-General Sir R. Walpole, K.C.B. The good service pension vacant by the death of Colonel Montgomery, late 1st Royals, will be given probably to either Colonel Pocklington, late 52nd Foot, or Colonel Foster, late 16th Lancers. Lieut.-Col. and Brevet Col. J. T. Walker, Royal (Bombay) Engineers, has been appointed Officiating Surveyor-General of India. I regret to have to add that Colonel E. G. Hallewell, late 28th Foot, commandant at the Royal Military College, is very serious ill.

The reports which have lately been circulated, that the adjutancies of regiments of militia were about to be abolished, are entirely without foundation. It is probable that in future adjutants of militia will be required to aid in the payment of pensioners so as to permit the abolition of staff officers of pensioners. In future every effort is also to be made to prevent the sale and purchase of adjutancies of militia and volunteers.

The distribution of the Abyssinian medals has already commenced but proceeds slowly, (although the Mint attempts to turn them out as quickly as possible,) because the name of each man has to be engraved upon his medal. This is the cause of the delay, which has given rise to a good deal of dissatisfaction.

The question of the abolition of purchase is again under the consideration of the War Office authorities. The proposal now is to permit the purchase of commissions up to the rank of captain, above that rank to allow no purchase, and to have the appointments to the rank of field officer made by selection from among the captains. By this means, it is argued, the over-regulation purchase system would be entirely checked, as it would not be worth while for any one to give a long price to become a captain when he might possibly never rise beyond that grade, and of course any arrangements of a pecuniary nature in the higher ranks would be impossible, as any officer anxious to retire would not know who might be his successor and could not come to any understanding with him.

The Committee of Inventions, which was established in the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on the abolition of the Ordnance Select Committee, has been amalgamated with the Director-General of Ordnance Department in the Arsenal. The officers constituting this department, to whom everything which formerly came under the cognizance of the two former committees, including all inventions and patents relating to the art of war, is referred, now consist of the following:—Major-Gen. J. H. Lefroy, Royal Artillery, F.R.S., Director of Ordnance; Col. T. W. Milward, C.B., Royal Artillery, Aide-de-Camp to the Queen, Deputy Director of Ordnance; Col. E. Wray, C.B., Royal Artillery; Lieut.-Col. H. Heyman, Royal Artillery; Capt. T. A. J. Harrison, Royal Artillery; Capt. W. H. Noble, Royal Artillery—members; and Quartermaster H. Behenna, Royal Artillery, commissary.

The next examination of officers of the Royal Artillery for entrance to the advanced class of Artillery officers, at Woolwich, will be held early in February next. The number of officers to be admitted to the class is eight, and the successful candidates will be required to join on the 31st of March following.

The pattern wrought-iron carriage and platform for 12-ton rifle guns, now under course of construction by Col. H. Clerk, Royal Artillery, Superintendent Royal Carriage Factory, Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, from designs submitted by Captain Moncrieff, of the Edinburgh Militia Artillery, will shortly be completed. With a view to ascertaining its working qualities it is intended to fire a few rounds at Woolwich from a 9-inch 12-ton rifled muzzle-loading gun mounted on it, using 250lb shot, and battering charges of 43lbs. of powder. If the working of the carriage and platform should be found to be satisfactory, it will then be forwarded to the School of Gunnery at Shoeburyness, for use in extensive experiments.

A report has been extensively circulated in Woolwich, and subsequently in one of the morning papers, that the sergeants serving in the Royal Horse and Foot Artillery and the Royal Engineers are to have their gold lace taken away. I can state that the rumour is entirely without foundation. The report has caused considerable annoyance to the authorities at head-quarters, who are anxious that the contradiction should have the widest circulation, it being calculated to cast a slur on a most intelligent and deserving body of men.

As to movements. To-morrow the following draughts of officers, non-commissioned officers, and men belonging to the Depôt Brigade will leave Woolwich for India. The troops, after undergoing an inspection by Major-General Sir David Wood, K.C.B., Commandant, will leave by special train for Portsmouth dockyard, where they will embark on board the Indian troop-ship Serapis, Capt. J. C. Soady, for conveyance to Alexandria, *en route* for India. The number belonging to the Depôt Brigade, placed under orders to leave, is 3 officers, 97 non-commissioned officers and men, 9 soldiers' wives and 14 children, to join the head-quarters of the 8th Brigade at Lucknow; 1 officer and 56 non-commissioned officers and men, to join the 16th Brigade at Barrackpore; 5 officers, 52 non-commissioned officers and men, 1 officer's wife, 9 soldiers' wives, and 19 children, to join the head-quarters of the 25th Brigade at Allahabad; and 63 non-commissioned officers and men to fill up vacancies in the 10th Brigade at Malta. The B battery, 9th Brigade, commanded by Capt. H. M. G. Purvis, Royal Artillery, consisting of 7 officers, 146 non-commissioned officers and men, 4 officers' wives, 17 soldiers' wives, and 51 children, will leave Woolwich at the same time to join the head-quarters of the Brigade, having remained at Woolwich on the embarkation of the head-quarters of the Brigade in September last for India. In addition to the above the following detachments will leave the depôt of the Royal Horse Artillery at Maidstone, for the same destination:—111 non-commissioned officers and men, 5 women, and 6 children, to join the A Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, head-quarters at Meerut, Bengal; 90 non-commissioned officers and men, 7 women, and 9 chidren, to be attached to the F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, at Umballa, Bengal. The troops will be inspected at the barracks by Col. G. V. Johnson, previous to their leaving Maidstone.

Orders have been received at Sheerness Garrison directing Nos. 6, 7, and 8 batteries, 7th brigade Royal Artillery, to be held in readiness to rejoin the head-quarters of the brigade at Woolwich next month, the date to be hereafter notified. It has also been decided that these batteries are to be relieved by the head-quarters and Nos. 2 and 7 batteries 1st brigade Royal Artillery, from Nova Scotia, Bermuda and Jamaica.

Her Majesty's Indian relief screw troopship Crocodile, Capt. G. W. Watson, arrived in Portsmouth harbour, from Alexandria, on Monday, bringing home troops and passengers. On the return of Her Majesty's troop-ship Orontes to Portsmouth from Edinburgh, where she is now conveying an infantry regiment from Aldershott, the 23rd (Royal Welsh Fusiliers), which arrived by the Crocodile, will embark on board her for conveyance to Devonport, where the regiment will for the present be permanently quartered.

The Orontes, with the 90th Regiment on board, arrived in Leith Roads on Sunday. The 90th disembarked and proceeded to Edinburgh Castle, and the 42nd Regiment embarks on their way to Aldershott.

The 93d Sutherland Highlanders, on its arrival home from India in March, will be quartered at Stirling with detachments at Perth and Dundee. The depôt companies of the 79th Cameron Highlanders, under the command of Captain and Brevet-Major W. E. Cumming, will be moved from Stirling to Aberdeen on the 22nd current, to join the head-quarters of the Highland depot battalion.

Orders have been received at Aldershott to prepare quarters for the 42nd (Royal Highland) "the Black Watch" Regiment, which will arrive from Edinburgh in the course of a few days. The strength of the regiment is 35 officers, 623 men, 82 soldiers' wives, 86 children, and seven horses. The regiment will occupy G. H. and M Lines, South Camp, and will be attached to the 1st, or Major-General D. Lyson's brigade.

Captain James E. Forster, of the 1st Battalion of the 3rd Regiment, now with the depôt at Chatham, has been placed under orders to proceed to Bengal, to join the service companies; but he will first have leave till the 30th of December. Captain Charles D. Baillie will shortly join the depôt from Bengal.

Captain Henry B. Hayward, of the 45th Regiment, is shortly expected at Chatham from Madras to join the depôt at that garrison; and Captain Thomas E. Adams is about leaving the depôt to join the regiment in India.

On Thursday, last week, the troops at Aldershott, under the command of Lieutenant-General the Honourable Sir James Yorke Scarlett, G.C.B., were exercised in the first route march of the season. All the artillery, cavalry, and infantry of the division formed up on their respective private parades shortly after 9 o'clock, in service marching order, and, after being proved and equalized, marched out by various roads, and took up a line of outposts about 15 miles in extent to cover the approaches to the camp. On it an enemy marching from the north was supposed to be moving by an uncertain route. Three squadrons of the 7th Dragoon Guards, under the command of Colonel R. Clarke, with half a battery of B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, under Colonel Andrewes, moved by way of the Farnborough road and Frimley, and occupied a position in the vicinity of the Golden Farmer, about eight miles from camp, sending patrols to search the country past Collingwood-park and the Royal Albert Orphan Asylum, towards the Frimley ridges. The road to York town was also patrolled and communication kept up with the force at Frimley, in their rear. The 3rd Brigade, under the command of Colonel M. Dillon, 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, and consisting of one squadron of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, C Battery 11th Brigade Royal Artillery, under Major the Hon. L. A. Addington; 2nd Battalion 3rd Buffs under Colonel C. K. Pearson; 55th Regiment, under Colonel Atkinson; and 2nd Battalion Rifle Brigade, under Col. Walker, marched over the Farnborough-road to Frimley, detached patrols to York-town and Blackwater, and communicated with Frimley Windmill, at which a regiment of the 1st Brigade was posted. The 1st Brigade, under the command of Major-General D. Lysons, C.B., and consisting of one squadron of the 6th Inniskilling Dragoons, G Battery Royal Artillery, Captain Jones; 2nd Battalion 7th Royal Fusiliers, Major Waller; 1st Battalion 12th Regiment, Major M'Kay; 2nd Battalion 23rd Royal Welsh Fusiliers, Major the Hon. S. Mostyn; and 4th Battalion 60th Royal Rifles, under Major E. Bowles, moved by the centre road of the camp, past the North Camp station, and crossed the canal past Mitchett house, on to the Fox Hills and Romping-down, where a position was taken up to watch the road from Guildford and Worplesdon *via* Henley-park. This force communicated by patrols with Frimley, and detached one regiment to Frimley Windmill. The cavalry of this brigade patrolled towards Pirbright and Henley-park, and communicated with the force moving along the road from Ash station to the latter place. The 2nd Brigade, under the command of Major-General J. G. Carey, C.B., and consisting of two squadrons of cavalry, A Battery C Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, 2nd Battalion 13th Light Infantry, Colonel T. Maunsell; 4th Battalion Rifle Brigade, Colonel Elrington; and 67th Regiment, Colonel Thomas, C.B., moved by Ash station, across the South-Eastern Railway, on the road to Henley-park, towards which the cavalry patrolled, communicating with the patrols of the 1st Brigade. The remainder of the cavalry and half a battery of B Brigade Royal Horse Artillery, under Lieut. Campbell marched *via* Tongham to the Hog's Back, and watched the road to Guildford from that direction, communicating by patrol with the force at Henley-park. The troops were in their allotted positions by 11 o'clock and awaited orders. The positions having been inspected, they commenced the return march to quarters, at which they arrived, the infantry at half-past 1 o'clock and the cavalry three-quarters of an hour later.

THE SUEZ CANAL.

[The following letter, though written before the opening ceremonies, will not be found to lack interest.]

CAIRO, 12TH NOVEMBER.

THE details of a passage across the Indian Ocean and up the Red Sea can have but little interest for most of your readers, who must have made it once at least if not oftener; suffice it to say that after a smooth passage we reached the narrow and inconvenient harbour of Aden. If Aden is to be the half-way house between Suez and India for all the traffic which, it is so confidently predicted, must pass through the Suez Canal, it behoves the Government of Bombay to take prompt steps to have it improved. At present it is unable to receive the traffic which enters it. After leaving Aden the only particular object of interest which presented itself was the yard arm of the ill-fated Carnatic, which, projecting as it does well out of the water, leaves it altogether inexplicable to any one how the chief officer of that ship could, after leaving Suez to look for it, have returned and reported that there were no signs of the wreck. The idea that the ship broke into two parts is now definitely exploded: it only gave a lurch to one side and slipped down into deeper water. The last news we heard was that the diver had reached the bullion room door and had been able to put his foot on the padlock. In working his way through the bales which covered up the entrance to the bullion room a ghastly sight presented itself: a hand and arm projecting from between the bales which had dragged the body down. On the diver catching hold of the hand it came away in his grasp. Who the unfortunate was who had thus been engulphed is and probably always will remain unknown. Entering the harbour of Suez about 12 o'clock at night, shortly after we had anchored a most unusual phenomenon presented itself, viz., a dense mist, which it is supposed rose from the Bitter Lakes, which have but newly been filled by the Suez Canal.

With respect to the canal, which is the subject of almost all conversation in Suez, there appeared to be considerable diversity of opinion, and the view from the Suez Hotel of lines of dredgers working day and night was not very reassuring, and doubts were freely expressed as to its not being ready by the appointed time. The return, however, of a party of P. and O. captains from a survey and sounding expedition through the canal tended to restore public confidence. The substance of their report, it is understood, was that in the centre of the canal they had found nothing less than 14 feet of water, and that by far the greater portion of the canal had been excavated to its full depth of 8 metres or 26 feet. Wherever they found shallower water than 26 feet dredgers were busily at work; and this was the case also where it was supposed that the rush of water entering the Bitter Lakes had filled up the channel a few feet by tearing down the banks and depositing the earth in the bottom of the canal.

Learning that a small steamer had come down the canal from Ismailia, it was determined to take advantage of its return passage, and leaving Suez about 7 30 in the morning, we reached Ismailia about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, the distance being about fifty miles, or a little more than half the total length of the canal.

Entering the canal from the Suez end there was but little to interest us for the first few miles, as the channel had been got out to its full width and depth. A little further on, however, we came on the remains of the controlling dam which had been erected to moderate the flow of waters into the lakes, and which was washed away in the rush which took place. Here also the dredgers were at work, and it was evident that the channel of the canal was very narrow indeed, for although formerly we had little or no perceptible current, here the water ran with a velocity of about four miles per hour. The passage of the small steamer through the midst of the dredgers was to us, seated in the front part of the boat, very exciting indeed, as from time to time a chain or some other obstruction would extend right across the channel and so prevent us passing. The captain of our steamer putting on his whistle went boldly at the obstacle, and generally just before we reached it the chain disappeared under the water and allowed us to pass. This, however, does not always happen, and I heard of a small steamer which, leaving Suez with a pleasure party to visit the canal, came back minus the funnel. Grounding in this portion of the canal, we got off after considerable difficulty and resumed our journey. It was a somewhat curious fact that at the place where we grounded the slopes of the canal *above* water were very nicely trimmed, and if the slope we saw above water had been prolonged beneath it we should have had about 20 feet of water under our keel, instead of less than four, as was actually the case. An English engineer usually leaves this slope trimming (if he does it at all) until the main part of the work is finished, but our lively neighbours, as they are called in England, have too great an idea of the effect of what meets the eye to disregard such details. Some ten miles above Suez we reach the shallow cutting; here the canal being cut through hardened sand has a narrower section, the sides not having such flat slopes as further down where the sand is less coherent. On trying to realize to myself how a P. & O. steamer would look in this cutting, the impression left on my mind was that there would not be much room to spare, and that if the wind blew from either side very probably a good deal of paint would be left on the sides of the canal. All this, however, remains to be seen, and doubtless if ships cannot pass through under their own steam some arrangement of tug boats will be devised to meet the emergency.

Entering the Bitter Lakes through lines of triangular lamp-posts at frequent intervals, we steamed onwards until such time as the deepening of the lakes allowed us to leave the dredged channel for large ships and steam right across the open water. As is well known these lakes have from time immemorial been dry, their bottoms being covered by a layer of salt several feet in thickness;—an amount of salt the destruction of which by the entrance of the waters of the Red and Mediterranean Seas must have caused every right-minded Indian Collector of Customs, Salt and Opium to shed tears, salt as the waters which fills them.

The effect produced by the deep blue lively, dancing waters of these inland seas is very peculiar. When one reflects that but a few months before the slopes of the sand hills visible on either side were continued under where we are now steaming against miniature rollers with snow-white crests. Steaming onwards the lake stretches out in front of us, and there is nothing but water between us and the horizon. The next cutting we come to is that of Serapeum, and here many difficulties have had to be met. This is the only really difficult portion of the work, as the sand is so fine that it is drifted by the wind into the canal; the sides also of the cutting appear as if they could not withstand the wash of water for any time, and already there are perpendicular cliffs of sand, the slopes having been undermined and the land having broken off and fallen into the canal. This portion of the canal will always be difficult to maintain, even if there be not, as had been reported, a large quantity of rock yet to be removed from the bottom of the canal before it can be said to have the full depth of 8 metres.

Passing through this cutting we reach the pretty inland lake of Timsah, on the banks of which is situated the new and rising town of Ismailia. Although Ismailia is but four years old as a town, yet there is a jetty where steamers can always come alongside, and you enter the town through an avenue of fine growing trees, the bright green of which contrasts most pleasantly with the arid sandy plains surrounding it. In the town itself all is neatness and order, streets laid out with gardens and squares at intervals, pretty villas embowered by trees and flowers, in short every effort has been made to make the desert as pleasant as apparently unlimited means and expenditure can make it. There is an excellent hotel in Ismailia, its only fault being one which it has in common with all French hotels, a decided scarcity of water, for which there is but little excuse, as immediately in front of it there passes the fresh water canal which supplies the town and surrounding country with sweet Nile water for household and irrigational purposes.

In the morning we had a dense fog as thick as any London one I ever saw. If these fogs are of frequent occurrence the navigation of the canal at night will be almost impossible.

Ismailia presenting but few attractions, we came on to Cairo, where every one is waiting until the 16th, the great day of the opening.

The Empress of the French is at present up the Nile but will soon be back here, meantime we amuse ourselves as best we can, and certainly His Highness the Viceroy has very excellent ideas on such subjects. For instance, he ran up an opera house in six months, which doubtless is very handsome to look at, but people here do not appear to have much confidence in its stability, as on the second night of the season, when *Rigolletto* was being acted, an alarm of fire was given, the actors and ballet poured over the front of the stage into the orchestra like a flock of sheep; the fiddlers disappeared through the doors on each side, and the audience bolted as if they expected the house would go off in spontaneous combustion. Not sharing in the alarm the writer hereof kept his seat, but on looking round him nothing was to be seen but stalls thrown over, empty boxes, and a dense crowd round the door crowding outwards. After a little, confidence was restored, and in order that nothing might be wanting to complete it, an Arab fireman, in a white jacket, large trousers, and a red fez, holding a finely polished brass fire hose nozzle, entered at one of the side boxes, and pointing his hose on to the stage succeeded in hitting the tenor in the eye, the manager in the shirt front, and generally drenching the performers. Confidence having thus been restored, and the audience having made up its mind that the house would not burst up, and there was no design on the life of His Highness the Viceroy, resumed its seat. The nerves of the performers, however, were not equal to a continuance of the performance, and the audience dispersed after a promise had been given that the same tickets would be available for next performance.

Altogether Cairo is a gay place—we have, as I have said, an opera, a theatre, where the *Grande Duchesse* is given, and a circus in full operation. There is a general air about the place as if smoking and amusing oneself was the correct and only thing to do, and under the circumstances of the case every one appears to coincide in these ideas in the most helplessly amiable manner possible.

Harder work is, however, in store for us: we have to go through the opening fêtes at Port Said at Ismailia; there are fêtes projected here, balls to come off there, races, &c., in fact the atmosphere is changed with "simpkin" and dissipation, through which the writer hopes most devoutly he may pass unscathed. As to the number of gentlemen "taking notes" they are innumerable, and to complete all we have a "female" correspondent—I should say lady correspondent—from the other side of the Atlantic. If the canal is not all that fancy painted it, it will not be the fault of want of writers to dwell on its merits: why, the King of Italy has sent a "poet" to write on the opening of the canal!

FIRST EXAMINATION IN ARTS.

THE following is an alphabetical list (according to their surnames) of the candidates who have passed the Examination:—Aitken, Edward Hamilton; Alpaivala, Dadabhai Jamshedji; Ambardekar, Govind Krishna; Athale, Bhikdev Vasudev; Bakhle, Ramchandra Ganesh; Bhangavkar, Kashinath Narayan; Bhat, Gopal Anant; Bhat, Nilkanth Narayan; Chhatre, Atmaram Moreshwar; Dadi, Barjorna, Framji Navroji; Dalal, Dalpatram Vithaldas; Dalal, Hiralal Narotamdas; Desai, Savailal Govindram; Deva, Krishnaji Sidheshvar; Dhulekar, Damodhar Balkrishna; Godbole, Narayan Balkrishna; Hatvalne, Shankar Ramchandra; Jamaspasa, Framji Mancherji; Joshi, Balaji Narayan; Kirloskar, Sakharam Ramchandra; Kirtikar, Janardan Sundarji; Kolatkar, Lakshuman Shivram; Majamundar, Ishvarrai Lakshumanrai; Mehta, Valabhram Vajeram; Mirza, Sadikali Fraidun; Parikh, Lallubhai Pranvalabh; Pathak, Anant Narayan; Patvardhan, Keshav Vishvanath; Pendse, Kashinath Balvant; Prabhakar, Anandrao Sitaram; Sayani, Ibrahim Muhammad; Shroff, Edalji Sorabji; Wadia, Dosabhai Mervanji; Wagle, Bhagvant Mangesh.—*Indu Prakash.*

THERE is published in New York a journal which calls itself *The American Gentleman's Newspaper.* It is not for us to discourage any advance in the direction of gentlemanliness, but we may be allowed to remark that such advance, in the present case, is gentle indeed. This is the sort of theatrical criticism approved, we infer, by the gentleman of America. "Miss Lucille Western goes through the process of sinning like blazes and repenting like fury every evening at Niblo's Garden, 'East Lynne' is the medium of these hysterical operations."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

BOMBAY.

THE SUPERINTENDENT SAILORS' HOME desires to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of Rs. 20 for the Sailors' Home from J. W.

A NATIVE BROKER was yesterday fined Rs. 10 by Mr. Connon, at the Fort Police Court, for causing an obstruction in Meadow Street.

THE TONGA DAWK between Khamgaum and Nandoora has been re-opened; that between Khamgaum and Sheagaum will shortly be re-opened.

THE NIZAM'S GOVERNMENT.—A native paper learns that Mr. Shapoorjee Eduljee Chinoy has been appointed to a responsible post by His Highness the Nizam of Hydrabad.

THE *Jam-i-Jamshed* hears that one or two Hindoo gentlemen of this place intend in a day or two to proceed to Calcutta to be present there during the visit of the Duke of Edinburgh.

A DANGEROUS CHARACTER.—Yesterday before the Magistrate at the Girgaum Police Court, a Hindoo named Gunnoo Crustnaji was charged with jumping out of a railway carriage while it was in motion, and was fined two rupees.

YESTERDAY the body of a Hindoo, aged about thirty-five years, was found by the police in an advanced state of decomposition at Tank Bunder. The matter was reported to the Coroner, who gave a warrant for the disposal of the body.

A DISOBEDIENT SEAMAN.—Robert Gasking, a seaman belonging to the ship Mabel, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Connon to two weeks' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction, for wilful disobedience in refusing to do duty on board his ship.

INQUEST.—A Coroner's inquest was held yesterday at the County Jail on the body of Gungaram Chundroba, who had been sentenced by Mr. Showell to six months' hard labour on the 22nd July last. The jury came to the conclusion that the deceased had died from natural causes.

THIRTY TIMES IN JAIL.—A Goanese named Francis Pereira, who had been thirty times in jail before, was yesterday sentenced by Mr. Showell to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for having been found loitering in a public thoroughfare at an unusual hour without giving any satisfactory excuse.

THE FORGERY BY A COMPOSITOR.—The Parsee compositor against whom the proprietor of the *Akhbar-i-Soudagur and Summachar Durpun* newspaper laid an information on Saturday on a charge of forgery has, according to the same paper, absconded from Bombay. The information was published in yesterday's *Gazette.*

THE STEAMER ARABIA, Captain Saunders, to Malabar Coast, Colombo, Galle, and Calcutta, sailed yesterday with the following passengers:—For Calicut or Beypore—Mr. J. H. Brazley, Captain J. D. Clarke and four servants, Staff Assistant Surgeon Keith and servant. For Calicut—Lieutenant Bellasis and servant and Mr. J. Martican. For Carwar Major R. Wallace and two servants, and Rev. F. A. G. Eichbaum. For Cannanore—Mr. A. Harvey, and twelve deck passengers.

A DIVER DROWNED.—Dr. Lumsdaine held an inquest at the Apollo Bunder yesterday concerning the death of Sallum Nussib, a diver. It appears that on the previous evening deceased dived to bring up some goods from the wreck of the ship Bucentaur. As usual he caught hold of a bamboo at the time of diving. Soon after, another diver observed that he had lost hold of his bamboo and raised an alarm. Ten persons dived in and brought up the body, but found it was quite dead. Verdict—Accidental death by drowning.

GIVING GOLD AND RECEIVING BRASS.—A woman named Jumna, a milkseller, yesterday appeared before Mr. John Connon, at the Fort Police Court, and charged a goldsmith named Dajee Urjoon with cheating. The woman said she had given the goldsmith a gold neck ornament, worth Rs. 297, that he might make a new hook for it, the old one being broken. The goldsmith took the ornament away, and after some bother with him about the return of her ornament, he tried to cheat her by giving her a brass ornament instead. A warrant was granted for the apprehension of the man.

A CORONER'S INQUEST was held yesterday at the Morgue, Camateepoora, touching the death of Bernard Soares, a cook in the service of Mr. J. C. Houghland, Assistant Superintendent Railway Department, Secretariat. Deceased took his meal as usual at 9 o'clock the previous night and went to bed. On the following morning, about 3 o'clock, Mr. Houghland heard a noise as if somebody was groaning. He at once proceeded to the cook-house, where he saw the deceased lying on his back insensible and groaning. Dr. Atmaram was immediately sent for, and on his arrival pronounced him dead. The jury considered that the deceased had died from natural causes.

HIGH COURT DECREES.—In the High Court, yesterday, before Mr. Justice Westropp, a summary suit was brought by Mooljee Lukhumsey and others against Atmaram Madhowjee to recover Rs. 2,136, due upon a promissory note. Defendant had passed under Act XXVIII. of 1865, but this was a claim in connection with a recent cotton transaction, the note being dated on the first of last month. Mr. Farran appeared for the plaintiffs. Defendant appeared in person, and said he admitted the claim and was quite willing to pay it, together with the costs of this suit, as soon as he could obtain probate of his father's will. A decree was then given for the plaintiffs for Rs. 2,136-4-1, with simple interest at 9 per cent. from the date of demand, the 17th November, till judgment, Rs. 270 costs, and further interest at 6 per cent. on judgment till payment.—Merwanjee Uslajee sued Pestonjee Hormusjee Pastagia, Jehangeer Bazonjee Ghandhee, Bhiccajee Muncherjee, Ebrahim Ramjee, and Eduljee Pestonjee to recover Rs. 7,422 for goods purchased and interest on the price as previously agreed. Mr. Macpherson appeared for the plaintiff, and all the defendants appeared in person, and admitted the debt. Mr. Abraham, solicitor, had entered appearance for the defendant Ebrahim Ramjee. Mr. Macpherson explained that the defendants had been in partnership, but Ebrahim had denied that he was a partner. However, in another case which came before the Court on Tuesday last, it was decided that he was a partner, and probably it was on that account that Mr. Abraham had not instructed counsel on the present occasion. Decree was given for Rs. 7,422-14-6, with simple interest at 9 per cent on Rs. 7,176-9-6, (the price of the goods) from the 18th September 1869 till judgment, and further interest at 6 per cent on judgment till payment.

PORT CANNING COMPANY.—The opinion of counsel in the matter of the reconstruction of this company is favourable so far that upon payment of all existing liabilities the reconstruction can be effected, provided all shareholders agree to it.—*Times of India.*

THE ACCIDENT ON THE B. B. & C. I. R. LINE.—The loss to the company is estimated to have been to the extent of Rs. 60,000. We are informed that the subordinates of the company, through whose neglect such a result has been brought about, are to be prosecuted in consequence.—*Guzerat Mitra.*

IT is rumoured that the appointment of Inspector-General of Prisons is to be abolished, and that the management of the jails will be left to the Session Judges of the respective zillahs.—*Poona Observer*, Dec. 7.

WE understand that at the commencement of the year 1870 several changes will take place in the Police Department of this presidency, and that the police will be re-organized and placed under the collectors and magistrates of the different zillahs.—*Ibid.*

WE hear that it is under contemplation to amalgamate the office of the Executive Engineer of the Poona District with the Executive Engineer's office at Poona, and that two or more Executive Engineer offices are to be abolished on the Bombay establishment.—*Ibid.*

A PHASE OF THE POONA FORGERY CASE.

AN application was made to Mr. Justice Westropp, in the High Court, yesterday, to have a special day fixed for the hearing of a suit that has been brought against the liquidator of the Old Bank of Bombay. The plaintiff is Gunnesh Succaram—a name that may possibly be recollected from its connection with the Poona Forgeries—and he sues the liquidator of the Old Bank of Bombay to recover Rs. 29,000, a sum which plaintiff says was deposited by him in the Poona branch of the Bank of Bombay. The defence by the liquidator is that plaintiff never deposited any such sum in the branch, but that the money purporting to have been paid in by him was paid by one Pestonjee Furdoonjee, the shroff of the Bank, and was part of the proceeds of frauds and forgeries committed on the Bank in the year 1866 and 1867 by Pestonjee Furdoonjee and others.

The Advocate General (Acting), in applying to have a special day fixed, said that since the closing of the Bank the witnesses had been scattered all through the country, but they had now been got to Bombay, and it would be desirable to have a special day fixed for the hearing of the suit. It was not a difficult case, the learned counsel remarked in reply to His Lordship, but there were a great many witnesses, and the case would be a long one.

His Lordship said he could not fix a day in this week, for Thursday was set down for the hearing of the appeal in the case regarding the fire at the Custom House, and then Saturday was the day to which the Criminal Sessions stood adjourned. The Court already had one Bank of Bombay case which they were anxious to get disposed of, and that had been one reason why he had not been at the Court on the previous day. The peremptory hearing of the case has then fixed for Monday, 17th January.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ALLEGED ASSAULT BY THE DEPUTY SHERIFF.

YESTERDAY morning on the commencement of the business before Mr. Justice Westropp in the High Court,

Mr. Scoble said he was instructed to mention the matter of Pochajee Cowasjee Patel, who had given intimation of his intention to apply to His Lordship on the first day of his sittings in reference to an alleged assault committed on him by the Deputy Sheriff during the sittings of the Criminal Sessions. He was instructed by the Deputy Sheriff to appear to answer that application: he did not know whether any one was instructed for the applicant.

Mr. McCulloch—My learned friend, my Lord, assumes a charming innocence in this matter. The affidavits in this matter by his client were filed on Saturday after office hours, and yesterday we wrote this letter to Messrs. Acland, Prentis, and Bishop:—

DEAR SIRS,—With reference to our notice, dated the 3rd instant, served upon Mr. Malins, Deputy Sheriff of Bombay, we beg to give you notice that we intend to file affidavits in reply to those filed by you, and counsel will therefore defer making the application to Mr. Justice Westropp until Saturday next.—Dated this 6th day of December 1869.

DALLAS & Co.,
Attorneys for Pochajee Cursetjee Patel.

Messrs. Keir, Prescot, and Winter.

To this they replied on the same day:—

December 6th, 1869.

DEAR SIRS,—In the matter of Pochajee Cowasjee Patel we are instructed by the Deputy to bring this matter to the notice of the Judge to-morrow should your client not do so.—Yours, &c.,

KEIR, PRESCOT, & WINTER.

Messrs. Dallas & Co.

Now, added Mr. McCulloch, they don't seem to have taken the trouble to tell my learned friend all these proceedings.

The Judge—The proper time to mention this matter will be on the day to which the Sessions stand adjourned.

Mr. McCulloch applied for the costs of this appearance, which had been forced on his client in a most unusual manner.

The Judge—I will not make any order in the case till I have heard its merits.

Mr. McCulloch—But they have forced this on us.

The Judge—I will consider the question of costs with the rest of the case on Saturday. It will be after the point reserved in case No. 3 in the calendar has been disposed of. The Chief Justice is to sit with me to dispose of that, and I could not detain him while this other matter was being discussed.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

THURSDAY, 2ND DECEMBER.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice GIBBS and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice MELVILL.)

REVERSAL OF CONVICTION AND SENTENCE IN A PERJURY CASE.

THE QUEEN vs. CHOTERAM RAMCHUNDER.

AT a Court of Criminal Sessions, held at Poona, before Mr. A. C. Watt, Acting Assistant Session Judge, Choteram Ramchunder, a shop-keeper, committed for trial by Mr. E. T. Richardson, was charged with giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. The Acting Assistant Session Judge, differing from the assessors, convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to suffer rigorous imprisonment for two years and to pay a fine of Rs. 500, or, in default, to undergo further imprisonment for six months. The prisoner thereupon appealed to the then Session Judge Mr. Lloyd (now the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Lloyd) who ordered fresh evidence to be taken. The appeal came on for hearing in August last before Mr. White, the present Session Judge, who, after considering the fresh evidence, rejected the petition of appeal. Prisoner then appealed to the High Court through his vakil, Mr. Shantaram Narayen; and the matter was heard on the 2nd inst.

After hearing the arguments, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Gibbs, on the above date, gave the following judgment:—

In this case the accused was tried before Mr. A. C. Watt, Assistant Session Judge of Poona, and convicted of the offence of giving false evidence in a judicial proceeding. The false statement which he is alleged to have made occurs in a deposition which he gave on the trial of a relative of his by name Khusal, for forging a *Bhade-chitte* (rent note) purporting to have been executed by the said Khusal to one Bholagir. The words of the statement are "the *Bhade-chitte* was written in my presence and also a copy of it made in my presence and given to Khusal." Mr. Watt, differing from the assessors, convicted the accused. An appeal was made to the Session Judge, Mr. White, who declined to interfere. Thereupon an application was made to us for the exercise of our extraordinary jurisdiction, on the ground that the findings of both the Assistant Session Judge and Session Judge contained an error in law. It was certainly for the prosecution to establish the falsity of the statement set out in the charge; and we are of opinion that there is not on the record of this case evidence to substantiate that circumstance. At the trial of Khusal there was an omission to place the alleged forged document in the hands of the accused; so that there is no direct evidence to show that he was speaking of the forged document which formed the subject of that trial. There was also an omission in the present trial to ask the prosecutor Bholagir whether *any* rent-note, regarding the disputed piece of land, had passed between him and Khusal. The prisoner's statement is that a *Bhade-chitte* was passed and a copy of it was made; and it is possible, therefore, that prisoner may have alluded to some other *Bhade-chitte* and not to the imaginary one of which the forged document purported to be a copy. There is here a missing link, there is also another missing link in the omission to ask Bholagir whether any *Bhade-chitte* was passed between him and Khusal; and this is of the more importance as there is no doubt that the land in dispute was in the hands of Khusal, and for some time, sufficient indeed for him to build a house upon it; and that some arrangement about letting had probably taken place is shown by the statement of Bholagir, who says, "I cannot remember whether I gave Khusal a notice to pay rent for the house, although I did give a notice. I cannot remember whether Khusal gave an answer to a notice." This shows there had probably been a letting by Bholagir to Khusal, and if a *Bhade-chitte* had ben passed, Bholagir if interrogated would have cleared the matter up. The consequence of the omission of the two necessary links alluded to above is that there is no evidence on the record to show that the statement made by the accused at the trial of Khusal was false. We are therefore obliged with very great reluctance to reverse the conviction and sentence and order the discharge of the accused.

A THIRST FOR KNOWLEDGE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Will any of your readers be kind enough to give me explanation, through the medium of your journal, regarding the phenomenon of stars moving down in a perpendicular line towards the earth and then disappear in a few seconds? I daily see the above phenomenon in the night time on the sky, but having dissatisfied with the explanation given to me, regarding my enquiries for the same, I now venture to address you a few lines.—I am, &c.,

Bombay, 6th December. D. P. KURUNJIA.

CRUELTY TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—That cart drivers and other sons of Jehu require a few warnings is an undoubted fact, but the mode of inflicting punishment in order to give such warning for the purpose of inducing them to curb their cruel propensities, is, I should think, a matter for the further consideration of the legislature.

That these drivers are apt to defy the law for the prevention of cruelty to animals, owing to its very leniency, is obvious from the almost daily recurrence of the offence. How then are they to be obliged to desist? Surely not by the imposition of a trifling fine: for that the driver cares but little, and he will take very good care that the penalty will not reach him so as to operate against his own comfort or convenience. And how does he evade its operation? Simply by turning from tail-twisting and lashing to half starving the devoted animal; thus indemnifying himself for the loss sustained in pocket by the fine, and causing the sword of justice to fall on the neck of the very creature justice designs to protect.

Suppose the lash so vigorously used on the beast were turned against the man, would that tend to balance the scales? SHORT HORN.

Bombay 7th December.

THE SUPPOSED POISONING OF A PARSEE FAMILY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to the Parsee family poisoning case, which occurred on the 15th, and was reported in your issue of the 17th ultimo, I beg you will, through this, give the public the true account of the circumstances under which it occurred. Five of a family of six, residing in my neighbourhood, on partaking of a certain sweetmeat, were taken ill with vomiting, purging, cramps, &c. The symptoms being the same in all and simultaneous, my suspicion was aroused that there was some foul play, and Dr. Eduljee Nusserwanjee was sent for in consultation, and he concurred with me that they were suffering from the effects of an irritant poison. The contents of the stomach and bowels, together with the sweetmeat, for which there was an opportunity offered to be tampered with, were sealed and sent to Dr. Lyons, Chemical Analyzer to Government. In reporting the result of his analysis in yours of the 3rd instant, you seem to sum up conclusively that there was *no* poison in the *sweetmeat*. As such a statement is likely to mislead the public and injure us, with your permission I beg to be allowed to contradict it. The circumstantial and other evidence, at least to me, required not much of professional tact to classify it as a case of irritant poisoning, and the symptoms corroborated in toto such a view of the case. I had an interview with Dr. Lyons on the subject, and I believe his report to the Commissioner of Police has been misconstrued and a wrong inference deduced from it. In the rejected matters sent by me he could not detect any poison; but this, you will allow me to say, does not *negative the presence* of poison in them, nor was it intended to be so understood; as irritant poison (vegetable) could be present in them and defy the detective skill of the ablest and most expert chemists. I cannot reconcile the simultaneousness and sameness of symptoms in a healthy family of five after eating a certain sweetmeat, with the absence of the cause, of their being taken ill, in the matters subjected to analysis. There is yet another view of the case which may be taken. The symptoms were violent *vomiting* and *purging*, and the first few stools and vomited matters may have carried off all the poison, leaving little or nothing in the subsequent ones, which alone I had access to and were in my custody. To my thinking, there is not the least moral doubt of their having been intentionally or accidentally poisoned.—I remain, &c.,

PHILLIP C. D'SOUZA,
Graduate, Bombay University.

Bombay, 7th December.

THE PARSEE PRIEST CASE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your to-day's paper, under the head of the Parsee Priest Libel Case, "J. P.," who of course must be a Justice of the Peace, and a respectable person to boot, writes—"May I be allowed to state for your information and that of the public that all respectable Parsees refrain from sympathising with Jamsetjee Madun, and have to my knowledge refused to attach their names to a document which will be a lasting monument of the lack of moral courage and public opinion in this community. * * * The conviction and punishment have met with the entire approval of all respectable Parsees," &c. &c. Now, Sir, I beg to contradict this statement. I ask "J. P." who are the respectable portion of the Parsee community? Are the rich shettias alone respectable, simply because they are rich? Are not the middle and some of the poor classes respectable, although they have no riches? "J. P." who evidently belongs to the priest party, tries to assure your readers, by the weight of his position and respectability, that there is no sympathy whatever with the defendant Jamsetjee. He further tries to prejudice his case, when a petition is being signed on his behalf for presentation to Government, and when a public subscription is also being raised to pay the fine imposed on him. Can anything be more unfair than this? Whether Jamsetjee Madun was justified in making the bold front that he did, or was deserving of punishment or not, it is not for me to say at present.* But that nine-tenths of the community most assuredly deeply sympathise with him there could be no doubt, for reasons best known to themselves, and are they not justified in taking action on his behalf as they like? Are they to be swayed by the rich—therefore respectable—portion of the community? Even supposing for "J. P.'s" sake that there are no respectable names on the petition—although there are many—is that fact to deter the middle and the lower classes, who form the majority, to act according to their consciences and what they think to be right? It is the middle and the lower ninety thousand that the public chiefly care for, and not the upper ten thousand, which is a mere drop in the ocean. The learned counsel for the priest in the libel case truly said that his client has much to do and chiefly cares for the former, and it was to set their minds to right that he brought that action, and now when these very men, *i. e.* the middle and the lower classes, come forward to speak their minds on behalf of the defendant, what right has "J. P." to cast a slur on them? In England, as in every other country, have the middle and the lower classes no public voice regarding the actions of Government? Sir, under the hope that you will kindly give both sides a fair hearing, I beg to remain, &c.,

MERWANJEE SORABJEE, G. G. M. C.

* Our correspondent seems here to forget that a jury has found the man guilty and that he has been sentenced to suffer nine months' imprisonment and pay a fine of Rs. 2,000.

INSOLVENCY OF NOWROJEE RUSTOMJEE MOTABHOY.

IN the Insolvency Court on Monday, before Mr. Justice Gibbs, Commissioner, an application was made in the matter of the petition of Nowrojee Rustomjee Motabhoy.

Mr. Branson appeared on behalf of Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff, and applied for an order that his client's name should be struck off the list of debtors to the estate on which it was entered for a sum of Rs. 32,345, and inserted as a creditor for the sums of Rs. 1,07,321 and Rs. 80,734, and for leave to oppose the discharge. This application, the learned counsel explained, originally came on, after due notice, for hearing before Mr. Justice Westropp on the 15th May, and His Lordship ordered it to stand over, and notice had been given of this motion. In the insolvent's original schedule the entry stood as the "amount claimed from the debtor for money lent by insolvent, and for which he has raised a suit which is still pending," but that schedule had been amended, and the former entry had been scratched out, and the following substituted:—"Amount claimed from the debtor for money lent by insolvent's mother." An affidavit had been made by Dhunjeebhoy in which he said that he was an unsatisfied creditor to the extent of Rs. 1,07,231 and Rs. 80,374, as would be seen from the copy of the account of his claim. He next referred to the following translation of a Guzerati document granted in February 1855 by him to one Peerozbai, the mother of the insolvent, and executrix of insolvent's father, Rustomjee Nowrojee Motabhoy, in respect of the sums received by Dhunjeebhoy:—"To Bai Peerozbai, widow of Sett Rustomjee Nowrojee, and executrix of his will, written by Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee, to wit—I have received from you Rs. 32,345-3-2 in cash. The particulars are (these): I have received the amount in part payment on account of many dealings and transactions which had taken place between me and your deceased husband, Rustomjee. . . In this manner the whole sum amounts as abovementioned to Rs. 32,345-3-2, for which this receipt has been given in writing. It shall be allowed to you in my account with interest on the settlement of the account." There was a distinct statement that that was received in part payment of the debt claimed against Nowrojee, and that was still in possession of the widow. Then the affidavit went on to state—"I deny being indebted to the said insolvent or to his estate in the sum of Rs. 32,345-13-11, or in any other sum of money whatsoever for moneys lent and advanced to me by the said insolvent as falsely alleged in the schedule filed by him in this honourable Court on the 15th April 1869, or any other person or persons for, or on behalf or account of the said insolvent, save and except what appears in that behalf in my affidavit. My name does not appear amongst the list of creditors contained in the said schedule of the said insolvent, and I therefore humbly submit to this honourable Court for an order to strike out my name from the list of debtors contained in the schedule, and to insert my name as creditor for the respective sums of Rs. 1,07,231-6-49 and Rs. 80,374-3-14 in the list of creditors in the schedule." The next paragraph referred to the statement in the schedule before amendment, and so he would not read it, but it went on to say—"I say that a suit was instituted on the Equity Side of the late Supreme Court of Judicature at Bombay by the said insolvent's mother, Peerozbai, as such executrix as aforesaid against me, and to which suit I have duly appeared and filed my answer of defence thereto as required. The suit was afterwards mutually referred by an order of the said Court on 5th October 1865 to the arbitration of Messrs. A. C. Brice and E. Heycock, but these arbitrators failed to make and publish their award, though the time for their so doing has expired for more than three years. I am desirous of opposing the discharge of the said insolvent, and have been advised and verily believe that I have good and substantial grounds to oppose the said insolvent's discharge, and that the schedule so filed by him in this matter is replete with fraud, misrepresentation, and concealment of the true state of the said insolvent's affairs." Then the affidavit stated that the amounts were due and not paid. The insolvent had filed an affidavit in reply to this, in which he said—"I have read a copy of the affidavit of Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff, made and sworn in this matter on the 17th day of May 1869. I deny that the said Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee is my creditor to the extent of Rs. 1,07,231 and Rs. 8,374 or any other sum, but I verily believe he is indebted to my estate in the amount mentioned in my schedule in that behalf. I am now in the twenty-seventh year of my age, and I say that the statement of account annexed to the said affidavit of the said Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff and upon which he intends to rely commences at periods antecedent to my birth, and that I have never admitted their correctness, or that they are binding on me in any way." These were the two affidavits before the Court, and taken together with the statement in the schedule that there was still a suit pending as to the payment of the Rs. 30,000. He asked His Lordship to direct that the hearing which he believed was fixed for that day be adjourned till next Court day, and then he would ask a further adjournment, in order that the Examiner might report, or that there might be a trial of the question.

Mr. Scoble, who appeared for the insolvent, said that no notice had been given of the application just made, and the one of which notice had been given by his learned friend was perfectly irregular. His Lordship was practically asked to decide an equity suit. In that suit the matter had been referred to arbitration, but Dhunjeebhoy had done nothing, and now he came here to get this Court to decide as to the disputed demand. Mr. Dhunjeebhoy could come to the hearing of the petition next Court day and oppose them, but his learned friend wished the discharge adjourned till the decision of this equity suit. Such a thing he had never heard of; that they should wait for three years without any attempt to settle, and then come and ask the Court to adjourn the discharge of the petition till that suit was settled. The question as to this suit, the learned counsel said, was disposed of by the fact that the transaction was not with insolvent but with his father, of whose estate insolvent was only executor, so that he was not interested in it in his insolvency.

Mr. Green, who also appeared for the insolvent, held that the application was simply to delay the hearing and discharge. He apprehended that the estate went into the control of the Official Assignee, and that if he did not think there was a claim against debtors, he would not push it. The applicant would have an opportunity of objecting and proving anything he wished to show when the case came on for hearing, but the present application was quite unfounded by the rules of the Court.

Mr. Branson replied, and in doing so referred to the case of Nowrojee Coorlawalla, which was heard before Mr. Justice Tucker. There, Dhunjeebhoy Desai was inserted in the schedule as a debtor; an application similar to the one he (the learned counsel) now made, was heard, and Mr. Tucker, after an inquiry which lasted eight days, struck out the applicant's name as a debtor and inserted it as that of a creditor to the estate. In the case of John Dwyer, also, who had inserted the name of Muncherjee Eduljee in his schedule as a debtor, Mr. Anstey, who appeared for Muncherjee, applied to have his client's name struck off the list of debtors and inserted in that of the creditors, and the application was granted by Sir Charles Sargent. As to the charge of laches on the part of Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff, he submitted that there was no ground for it, and that his client could not have moved earlier in the matter.

The Commissioner, after consulting with Sir Charles Sargent, ruled that Dwyer's case did not apply here, and said that the only way by which Mr. Branson's application could be granted, was by proving that Dhunjeebhoy Cursetjee Shroff was not a debtor to, but a creditor of, the estate. The question was, therefore, whether the learned counsel was prepared to prove his case now, or when the insolvency come on in the regular course?

Mr. Branson said he should prefer to do so when the case came on a future day.

It was then ordered that the matter stand over until the 20th instant—the day fixed for the hearing of the insolvency—and that the motion on behalf of Mr. Branson's client be made before the hearing of the insolvency.

REUTER'S CHINA EXPRESS.

HONGKONG, 16TH Nov.

THE London Mail of 24th Sept. due at Shanghai 9th inst. had not arrived when the homeward mails were leaving on that date.

Sir Rutherford Alcock was expected in Shanghai on the 10th. His successor, Mr. Wade, C. B., arrived via America on the 7th inst.

Houses of both French and English Missionaries at Nganking on the Yantsze river (not Nanking the capital of the province) have been attacked and pillaged. No lives were lost.

The Duke of Edinburgh has visited Canton and Macao, and is now here, expecting to leave on the 17th instant for Manila.

A trial has been made of sending tea to New York *via* San Francisco by rail.

REUTER'S AUSTRALIAN EXPRESS.

MELBOURNE, 9TH Nov.

The P. & O. Company's R. M. S. S. "Avoca" with the September Mails from Europe and the East, arrived in Hobson's Bay on the morning of the 26th October, some 60 hours before contract time, having experienced fine weather during the run from Galle.

The new ministry in Victoria having a majority of members present, are carrying their predecessors' measures, after which they will prorogue, and at the next session their own policy will be enunciated, by which they will stand or fall.

Plenteous rains have fallen throughout the colony, accompanied by floods at Ballarat and great destruction of property; agricultural interests are however good and there is every promise of a most bountiful harvest.

A terrible massacre has occurred at Prince of Wales Island; no fewer than 28 persons, supposed to be the captain and crew of the cutter Sperwer and a portion of the crew of another vessel who had been picked up by the cutter were brought ashore and buried. H. M. s. s. "Virago" has been despatched from Sydney to avenge the massacre.

The "Victoria Tower" was wrecked on the night of the 16th outside Port Phillips Heads, and the "Lightning" caught fire at the Geelong pier when nearly two-thirds loaded and was scuttled in 26 ft. water. There was no loss of life in either instance.

Business is quiet and discount unaltered. Coal freights to Calcutta 19s. Bombay 28s. Departures—for Madras, "Zenobia" October 21st with 140 horses. For Calcutta—"Hildegard" left Oct. 23rd, "Vernon" Oct. 30th, "Penshesilia" Nov. 3rd and "Hecuba" Nov. 5th. For Colombo, "Stanley" left Nov. 3rd.

SYDNEY, Nov. 5TH.

A Parliamentary crisis is pending the opposition refusing to grant estimates, a dissolution is probable. The Treasurer has proposed to abolish ad volorem duties. A movement for procuring more frequent wool sales is being agitated. Business dull; wool firmer. Freights to Bombay 22s. Arrival, from Colombo "Clara." Vessels loading for Calcutta—"Surrey," and at New-Castle for Bombay "J. E. Wheeler."

The Salmon acclimatization in Tasmania has proved successful, several fish having been caught.

The news from New Zealand is that the war is languishing and there seems every prospect of a speedy termination of the rebellion. Ti kooti has been wounded in three places and his allies are surrendering.

The new postal schemes are still under consideration, nothing having been finally decided.

A MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.

A SAD story reaches us from Delhi. An officer of the 79th Highlanders has caused the death of a native by beating him, and is in custody pending enquiry. The facts are said to be these. The deceased, a mason, was whitewashing some building in the Fort; by accident the officer, whose rashness has brought him into a very unpleasant if not dangerous position, was accidentally sprinkled when passing under the scaffolding. He called the man down and beat him so that he died. The letter before us makes use of the words "cruel" and "brutal," but we hope the enquiry will result in the acquittal of the unfortunate gentleman of every intention to cause anything approaching bodily harm, much less death. Of course natives have their own tale. This is excusable, but the fact should be remembered by those addicted to striking them.—*Delhi Gazette*, Dec. 4.

REMOVAL OF A MAGISTRATE.

(*Indian Public Opinion*, Nov. 30.)

WE regret to hear that Captain A. Stewart, Cantonment Magistrate of Meean Meer, has got into trouble. The officer Commanding the station appears to have sent three natives to the Magistrate charged with theft to be flogged. Captain Stewart punished one, but did not find the others guilty and sent them back to the Commanding Officer with a note to the effect that if he was convinced of their guilt he could punish them under a certain Act, and flogged the men were accordingly. The result of this has been that Captain Stewart has been deprived of his appointment and pronounced incompetent for judicial work.

This decision of the Government of the Punjab we consider harsh and unjust. Captain Stewart has for years held the position of Cantonment Magistrate, and has performed the duties, if not with any great brilliancy, at least efficiently and to the satisfaction of his superiors. Is he now to be thrown adrift simply because he was unaware that one Act of Council had been superseded by another, and because he made a mistake on a point of law. If so, let our commissioners look out for squalls. They will go next, and according to this precedent ought to have gone long ago. We respectfully urge the Government of the Punjab to reconsider a decision which can bring them no possible credit. Captain Stewart is deserving of some censure, but to take away his appointment for a trivial mistake like the one in question, is to show a want of ability to apportion punishment to offence which is more worthy of Colonel Strachey and the Government of India than that of the Punjab.

THE TREES OF INDIA.

No. 2.—THE DUSTOOREE TREE.

THIS is a thoroughly native tree, having been indigenous in Eastern countries from time immemorial. We find this tree cropping up under various names in the chronicles of Oriental History. We may mention the algum trees sent to Solomon by Hiram, under charge of "a cunning man." The Queen of Sheba trafficked largely in this material, and some commentators argue that Jacob's staff upon which he leaned was made of dustooree wood. Leaving, however, the consideration of such abstruse theories to people of antiquarian turn of mind, we will state a few interesting facts connected with the tree as developed by modern growth. It is strange that Darwin has not illustrated his origin of species by a description of this tree, as instancing the "Principle of Selection." This would be far better than Pedigree-Wheat to show the prodigious growth developed by careful selection, judicious weeding, and a rigid monopoly. The improvements of breed effected by invariably selecting members of the same family, and rejecting all weakly and doubtful sprouts, would astonish the uninitiated. Unlike the toady-tree, the dustooree-tree is a stunted shrub of the creeper species, sending out crawling feelers over low ground. It is one of the great banes of the Forest Department, and it chokes up the whole revenues of many jungles. It abounds on Railway embankments, and its snake-like creepers insinuate themselves in the intestices of the bridges, and insidiously pull the whole fabric to the ground. We can all remember the revelations made a year or two ago as to the devastation thus effected by this treacherous shrub; and we much fear that if a search were properly made, it would again be discovered flourishing as vigorously as ever. Perhaps the most remarkable instance of its choking up and delaying a line for years, is afforded by what is called "The Missing Link." It is reported, however, that a gigantic specimen of the toady-tree is now over-shadowing those regions, and it is hoped that the dustooree creeper's, which have hitherto blocked the line, may now wither as by magic under a potent influence. The wood of this tree used to be, perhaps still is, employed largely in the Department Public Works, and the quantity of it that has been built into the walls of barracks and all public buildings is sufficient to account for their well-known stability. The measuring rules of contractors and overseers were generally made of this wood. The staves of Native Policemen are still made of it, and they are truly an object of terror to travellers from the country who attempt to enter the towns, protected so zealously by the Police, without paying the necessary dues. From time to time these energetic officials make raids on out-of-the way villages, and then woe betide the unhappy rustics who feel the weight of the dustooree staves. This wood enters largely, we have said, into every kind of work, but it is most of all used in repairs. Large stores of it are kept constantly on hand in the dockyards, and the amount expended in repairing transport ships, Rangoon steamers, &c., is truly amazing. As an example of the universal use of this wood even in small things, we may instance Government tatties, much of the cost of which is expended on dustooree. When ground down into flour and baked into bread, it goes by the name of dust, and is most fattening to the hordes of hungry natives who live on the Commissariat Department. The tree is greatly in use to form hedges, and is planted in double and treble rows around every Kachahri in India, thus forming a fence impervious to all comers who refuse to comply with the customs of the country. It grows freely in every compound, and wildly in cantonments. In fact, some are of opinion that the present financial muddle is entirely due to the masses of dustooree-creepers growing all over the country; and that if Government would ruthlessly and determinately cut them down and root them up, we should hear no more of deficit. The only way to restore a healthy appearance to the dwindling and sickly crops, is to make the growing of dustooree an act of felony, and then enforce the law.—*Pioneer.*

THE INCOME TAX.

WE append the official report of the short but interesting discussion on the Income-Tax, which took place at the Viceregal Legislative Council on the 26th ult:—

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple presented the report of the select committee on the Bill to enhance the duties leviable under the Indian Income Tax Act. He said, that he need only, on this occasion, advert most briefly to the main sections of the Bill. In the statement of objects and reasons put forth in October last, it was stated that "the present Bill proposes to increase the rate of income tax for the second six months of the current financial year." Now, the Bill, as revised by the select committee, gave precise legal effect to that intention. To this end it was necessary to frame separate sections for the duty on the several sources of income; namely, that on official salaries, that on profits of companies, and that on all other income affected by the Act. Section 2 prescribed that, for official salaries, two-and-a-half per cent. should be levied for the period commencing from the 1st of December, that was, for one-third of the year. This was meant to be equivalent to the two per cent. for the last six months of the year, so that the official classes might, *quoad* the incidence to the tax, be treated in the same way as the non-official classes. Section 4 prescribed that, on companies which paid the tax in one sum for the year, there should be levied an additional half per cent. on the whole, as equivalent to the one per cent. on the half. And section 5 prescribed that, on all other income on which the assessment was paid either quarterly or half-yearly, there should be levied an additional moiety. With these remarks, Sir Richard Temple presented the report of the select committee.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple having applied to His Excellency the President to suspend the rules for the conduct of business,

The President declared the rules suspended.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple then moved that the report be taken into consideration.

His Highness the Maharaja of Jaypúr, speaking in Urdu, said that, in offering his remarks on the Bill to enhance the duties leviable under the Indian Income Tax Act, he should, with His Excellency's permission, dwell upon two points only,—*first*, the necessity for the increased taxation; and, *secondly*, the fitness of the tax proposed to be enhanced. In his opinion, of all modes of direct taxation, the income tax was the most ill-suited to this country, as it was most opposed to the feelings of the people. The Natives looked upon it as a very odious tax, and they would feel it the more bitterly when the rate of assement should have been doubled, although for a short period, as contemplated by the present Bill. But however he might deplore this state of things, and howsoever distasteful the tax might prove to the people, the exigencies of the State must outweigh all other considerations, especially in the case of a deficit in the State Exchequer, which was always a more direful calamity than the introduction of a fresh or an increased tax. The state of the Indian finances, he was fully convinced, was susceptible of great improvement, and he durst say that the system of retrenchment so vigorously pursued and the facilities afforded to trade under His Excellency's administration, would soon enable his government to bring the income and the expenditure of the empire to an equal balance, and falsify the opinion expressed in certain quarters that the deficit in the Indian finances was a chronic one. From all that had fallen from the lips of his Hon'ble colleagues, Sir Richard Temple and Mr. Strachey, on the introduction of this Bill, great hopes were entertained of a speedy restoration of the finances of the empire to a healthy condition, and he confidently believed that when that time should come—may Heaven speed that day—His Excellency would be the first and foremost to propose the abolition of the income tax. With these remarks, he would vote for the passing of the Bill, and support his Hon'ble colleague, Sir Richard Temple, in the amendment to be proposed by him.

Major-General the Hon'ble Sir Henry Durand said, that His Highness the Maharaja of Jaypúr had, in some respect, rather anticipated part of what he was going to say. When the Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple introduced this Bill, Sir Henry Durand intimated his intention to support it. He had no purpose of departing from that intention: at the same time, he might state, as his own views were very well known, both by His Excellency the President and others, in respect of the income tax, the reasons which influenced his vote. He agreed with the Maharaja of Jaypúr that it was a tax that was unsuited to the people, and, as hitherto worked, it had not been a successful tax: for that reason, he was originally averse to the tax. He also considered it a war tax, and that it should be kept in reserve for circumstances of an exceptional character, which would render it necessary to supplement the revenues of the empire in an exceptional manner. But he was reconciled to the imposition of the tax in the present instance, by the fact that our financiers seemed unable to suggest any other mode by which to touch the classes who had really benefitted more from our rule than any other class. He did not look on this Bill as indicating that an income tax would be a permanent measure. As time progressed and the revenues of the empire improved, the Council should be able to do away with a tax which had been designated, and he believed justly designated, by the Maharaja, as odious to the peope. At the same time, he saw great difficulty in reaching the classes to which he had alluded. There was, it was true, perfect simplicity under the income tax with reference to the taxation, under its provisions, of all official classes and even of European mercantile classes in our great centres of commerce—he meant the towns of Calcutta, Madras and Bombay: it was perfectly easy, for instance, for an official person like himself, when the notice of the Collector was served upon him, to reply to it with a statement of his taxable means, and we knew that the return from the servants of the Government would be correct. We knew also that the patriotism of British merchants made them quite ready to say what was due from them. He wished he could say that he was satisfied that it was equally simple and easy, over the length and breadth of the land, to make sure of similar correctness of returns. He held the tax, therefore, with the exceptions stated, to be one of great difficulty in carrying out: and if it were not for the peculiar circumstances to which he had alluded, and for the existence of the permanent settlements of land in some provinces, he could not have agreed to the imposition of an income tax. But so long as our permanent settlements were in force, he felt the necessity for some such measure as this, in the absence of any better being suggested, in order that classes which profited most under our Government should contribute to its urgent necessities. But apart from that consideration, Sir Henry Durand must advert to other points which he thought material to the hope which he entertained that this might not be a permanent measure with reference to the future. We knew that, when this tax was first introduced by Mr. Wilson and continued by Mr. Laing, and when it was abrogated by Sir Charles Trevelyan, and when it was again started, in a modified form, by Mr. Massey, it was regarded as a purely temporary tax, and that opinion had gained ground in other quarters. Well, in entertaining the hope that the tax might not necessarily be a permanent tax on the whole country of India, Sir Henry Durand ventured to base that hope on the following considerations. One was, that he saw no diminution in the credit of the Indian Government. He referred to a memorandum showing the market-value of Government securities from the 2nd of January to the 17th of November. That embraced a very considerable space of time, and it covered the time when the loan of March last was issued: it also necessarily covered the time when the deficit of four millions was announced; and he observed that, if comparison of prices were made at the date of the notification of the new loan in March last, and when the fact of the deficit of four millions was announced, on the 18th of March, the five-and-a-half, five and four per cent. stock were somewhat lower and duller than on the 17th of November. He knew that various causes might be ascribed to account for this. One was the present depression of trade, and the difficulty which money found for employment. Another was, he had no doubt, that the treasury had notified that it had no intention at preeent of opening a new loan. These were, doubtless, two elements for the stability of the funds; and a third reason was the frank and full manner in which His Excellency had at once and completely made known to the public the state of the finances. But there was another and deeper cause to account for the stability of the funds, namely, that the communities of the Presidency towns were entirely satisfied as to the solvency and financial soundness of the Government of India. Now, if he wanted to produce an instance of this, he had only to refer to a pamphlet, entitled "Indian Railways and Indian Finance," which had lately reached him, and which he believed to be written by one of the most eminent and able members of the Banking community of Bombay. With His Excellency's permission, he would read what the author said in one part:—

"The Finance Minister remarks that our progress, though on the whole considerable, is yet not such as would indicate any *rapid* development of those national resources on which the State can rely. The remark suggests the question—What has been done for the development of our resources? It also leads us to reflect that, during the last nine years, commencing at a time when India had newly emerged from a period of anarchy and insecurity our resources have been equal to meet a yearly increasing ordinary expenditure for civil administration, besides an extraordinary expenditure on permanent works alone, of sixty millions sterling. The deduction from this fact is that, during the last nine years, India having only emerged from a state of anarchy, and labouring under the drawbacks of defective communication, the want of irrigation and continued restrictions on her trade, has been yielding on the average of nine years an annual surplus of five to six millions sterling, instead of being afflicted with a chronic deficit according to the popular belief. That she suffers from the evil effects of this deception, both internally and externally, there can be no room for doubt. Well, then, if in spite of the difficulties mentioned, the sources of Indian revenue have been so productive, are we to expect that they will yield a less return when those difficulties shall have been removed? We may fairly, I think, expect that they will be more productive than they have yet been—without expecting too much, we may safely assume that they will be sufficiently productive to justify all the outlay on works of public utility which the circumstances of the country demand. Railways, if undertaken by Government on the principle proposed, would relieve the revenues from a heavy interest-charge as well as an indefinite liability for capital, and in a few years become themselves a source of revenue. Irrigation and canal works, it is generally allowed, should, under proper management, be scarcely less profitable. If it is admitted, then, that these two descriptions of undertakings will turn out to be as lucrative as stated, and that the finances are already producing a large annual surplus, we have also attained a position in which it would be sound policy to defray the cost of permanent non-productive works, in the first instance, by loans repayable after short periods by instalments from the revenue. I refer to such works as roads, barracks, fortifications and the reconstruction of the Indian Navy. These works are urgently needed for the country's safety, for the preservation of her trade and of those other works to which we have referred, through which her trade is developed. The policy of the Indian Government should be to afford every possible facility to the extension of trade and to devise means for the protection of property. For the latter purpose a considerable outlay is immediately required—so considerable an outlay that it would be unfair to charge it at once on the revenue; for, by so doing, we should neutralize the good effects which reproductive works are intended to produce—we should still cripple trade. Let the policy to be pursued be a fixed and decided policy, liberal but not lavish, and it will bring its own reward."

Now, it was the perception of this fact, viz., the real financial soundness of our posture, on which Sir Henry Durand thought rested the satisfactory state of that which was always taken as the test of the credit of the Government; and when His Highness the Maharaja of Jaypúr alluded, in the way he did, to what was called the alleged chronic deficit, he was right, and Sir Henry Durand entertained similar hopes himself. It was this confidence in our resources which was a main reason why he hoped that the income tax was a temporary measure and not of a permanent character; at least, not so with respect to the whole of India. With regard to the unexpected deficit upon which much had been spoken and written, he had now before him an instance of discrepancy of accounts which he would like to be allowed to quote. He had before him the last report of the United States' Revenue Commissioner, in which there was a rather curious coincidence. He would ask to be permitted to read a passage from that report, and he would do so to show that, however our financial department might have incurred the charge of inaccuracy, or rather that it did not more correctly foresee what had happened, yet these mistakes, if to be so termed, were not altogether unparalleled or unprecedented. After comparing the national receipts and expenditure of the current year, ending 30th June 1869, the special Commissioner of Revenue of the United States said:—

"The estimates of total expenditure for the above period, as made by the Commissioner, are somewhat less than those presented by the Secretary, viz., $326,300,000 (a reduction of about ten millions), and indicating a surplus of receipts over expenditures for the fiscal year ending 30th June 1869, according as one or the other of the above estimates is accepted, of from twenty to thirty millions."

That showed that, as between two such eminent financiers as Mr. D. A. Wells and Mr. Hugh McCulloch, there could be a difference in their calculations amounting to about two million sterling of our money. That it was a difference as to amount of surplus did not affect the instance with regard to accuracy of accounts; accordingly the Commissioner remarks, "and it is especially to be noted that the surplus actually attained during the last fiscal year, and the one predicted for the current year, are on the basis of a system of revenue-administration, which, to use a very mild expression, has been exceedingly imperfect." Now, there was the case of one nation, and Sir Henry Durand could find many others besides, who found itself having these inaccuracies of account and seeking to amend its system. He did not say that that was any reason for not striving to arrive at perfect accuracy. He simply said that the thing was not unprecedented; and the circumstances of the British Government in India, which had to deal with several separate Governments and separate administrations, were in some degree analogous to those of the United States, where were found discrepancies of account between very able financiers. There was therefore some excuse derivable from other empires for that which had happened in this. With these remarks, Sir Henry Durand would vote for the passing of this Bill, guarding himself, as he had done, against the supposition that he thereby committed himself to look on it as a permanent measure. But there was another point to which he would advert before concluding, because the conviction of the public and the press as to the radically sound state of the financial position of the Government of India was combined with the feeling that the Government of India would receive, on the present occasion, the support of Her Majesty's Government, even on the question of military reductions, which formed a momentous part of the financial measures submitted to Her Majesty's Government. He would, with His Excellency's permission, state that, long before the deficit was known, and many months before—that was, when the Secretary of State was only aware of the small surplus of over £50,000 anticipated in last Budget—the Secretary of State had enjoined military reduction, and had sketched out the points to which the attention of the Government of India should be called. He would also advert to the fact that the despatch of the Secretary of State had been under full consideration, and the measures recommended by the Government were mostly practically framed, though not submitted, long before the discovery of the deficit. Therefore it was not in consequence of any financial alarm that the chief part of these reductions had been submitted for the consideration of Her Majesty's Government. The recommendations were devised with reference to a systematic reduction of expenditure, before there was knowledge of anything more than that the amount of the surplus was very small, and that there was a necessity for a larger and a more trustworthy and permanent surplus. Under these circumstances, there could not be much doubt but that the public opinion to which he had adverted was correct, and that the Government of India would receive a very considerable amount of support from Her Majesty's Government with reference to the military reductions proposed. He was also of opinion that the Government be considered still more strongly entitled to the support that in all probability would be given, when it was mentioned that the reductions proposed to Her Majesty's Government involved no diminution of the real fighting strength of the British Army in India: they involved no weakening of our military position, and we should be as well able to cope with any events or contingencies as we were before. That fact, therefore, was one element which would be in favour of the Government at Home acceding to what had been submitted for their consideration. He therefore thought that the public were as right in their opinion that the Government of India would receive the support of Her Majesty's Government in the matter of military reduction, as they were in their views as to the soundness and solvency of the Government from a general and comprehensive financial point of view.

The Hon'ble Sir Richard Temple:—Though unwilling to prolong anything like a discussion, yet there have been one or two financial points brought forward by my honourable colleagues, which I can hardly leave without advertence. My honourable colleague the Maharaja of Jaypúr has stated that the income tax is and always has been "odious to the people." Now, with all deference to His Highness' authority on such a matter, I venture to say that the income tax may be odious to those few who have to pay it, but can hardly be so to the "people;" for the people do not pay it, and are not affected by it. For, of course, "people" meant either the mass, or the majority, or at least a large portion, of the population. Now one argument for this tax is, and always has been, that it does not touch the people at all in the above sense. It only touches a limited class, about one in a thousand of the people. If it really touched the people and were odious to them, the case would be different; and we might hesitate to recommend the measure. The real point is, as well stated by Sir H. Durand, that we are not able to devise any mode so well calculated as the income tax to reach some of those richer classes of Natives who chiefly benefit by our rule. I am much obliged to my hon'ble friend (Sir H. Durand) for adducing facts to show that India is not the only country where large discrepancies sometimes occur between estimates and actuals. As, however, advertence has been had to-day to the degree of foresight which the financial department exercised in respect to items where discrepancy occurred, I must say one word more. At the last sitting of the Council I went through every discrepancy item by item. The Council can judge whether I am not right in affirming that more than two-thirds, that is the main portion, of the present difficulty arises from the depression of trade and the fall in the prices of opium. The question then is, had we, when the budget was framed in February last, any reason to foretell that trade would in the course of six or eight months become so depressed as it has become, or that the prices of opium would fall as they have fallen? I say that we had not. We did note some lesser circumstances affecting customs, and therefore forebore to estimate for the increase which we should otherwise have assumed. We did fear, on general reasons of prudence, that there might be some fall in opium. But there was no actual fact nor any consideration whatever to lead us to estimate for a considerable decrease either in customs or in opium. On the contrary, every fact available to us pointed to conclusions such as those embodied in the estimate.

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Honourable Sir Richard Temple then moved that the following clause be added to section 2:—

"Whenever the additional duty leviable under the former part of this section in December 1869 is not deducted at the time of payment in that month from the pay, annuity or pension chargeable therewith, such additional duty shall be deducted from the pay, annuity or pension aforesaid at the time of payment in January 1870."

The motion was put and agreed to.

The Honourable Sir Richard Temple then moved that the Bill as amended be passed.

The motion was put and agreed to.

OUR great historian and essayist, Lord Macaulay, had a strong objection to the use of the words *elegant* and *genteel*. Mortals less distinguished in letters have a right to similar distastes. We confess to a very strong dislike, amounting almost to hatred, of "*gifted*," an American vulgarism, "*talented*." (Why not shillinged and penced?) and "*moneyed*"—generally written in defiance of all decent systems of orthography, *monied*; but what was our horror to find the usually correct *Spectator* writing of the "alarm of the *propertied* classes" in Spain. Let us protest against *propertied* becoming English.—*Once a Week.*

THE Italian papers contain the indictment which after above half a year of imprisonment has at length been served on Mr. Nathan, in whose behalf Lord Clarendon some months ago made a fruitless application to the Italian Government for a speedy trial. This young English gentleman, who was arrested at Milan when on the eve of returning to his college at Zurich, after the Easter holidays, is at length informed that the accusation on which he has since been kept in gaol is that of "conspiring, concerting, and concluding to bring about a change from the monarchical to a republican form of government; inciting the citizens to insurrection and armed resistance of the power of the State, and to carry devastation and carnage into several towns of the kingdom." It may amuse the Italian Government to attribute such terrific designs to an undergraduate on a vacation visit, but one would rather the joke were not at the expense of an English lad.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

IT is remarkable how deep-rooted in the bucolic breast is a love for wonder-working charms. It was only the other day that I was talking to a highly respectable tenant farmer, the churchwarden of his parish, and asking him how his rheumatism was; when he replied with great gravity, that although it had been as bad as it was possible to be, he hoped that it would soon be quite cured, as he was now carrying in his trousers-pocket a piece of alum; but, that as he had only begun with it on the previous day, it had not yet had time to do him much good, although he fancied he was a little better. This wonderful specific had been given to him by another farmer, aged 75, whom it had "completely cured," and who knew of "several" whom it had similarly cured. As nothing more is required than to put a piece of alum in your trousers-pocket, this "cure" has simplicity and cheapness to recommend it; and I here make it more widely known "in the cause of suffering humanity," as the quack-doctors say.—*Once a Week.*

INDIAN ITEMS.

DIVORCE COURT.—*Coleman* versus *Colquhoun*. The decree *nisi* which was given in this case some months ago was yesterday (2nd) made absolute.—*Madras Times.*

COLONEL HACKETT having succeeded to the command of H. M.'s 76th Foot, consequent upon Colonel Brewster obtaining leave to Europe, Lieutenant-Colonel Collingwood of H. M.'s 1-21st Fusiliers has been appointed to Command the Depôt at Wellington, in anticipation of the transfer of his Regiment to this Presidency.—*Ibid.*

ON DIT that Major Charles Macgregor, Assistant Quarter Master General, will shortly be gazetted to a Brevet Lieutenant-Colonelcy. Major Macgregor entered the service in 1856 and has had as much hard fighting as could conveniently be compressed into his term of service. He has seen service in China, Bhootan, and Abyssinia, and has, in every case, strengthened the good opinions he won in his first campaign.—*Englishman*, Dec. 4.

WE observe that at the anniversary meeting of the Scottish Female Orphanage, yesterday, Lady Napier presented a prize to the best cook. We are very glad to see her ladyship thus encouraging students in the culinary art. It is a step in the right direction. Indeed, we would suggest to Lord Napier that he should add one more discourse to the series on the "Fine Arts." A lecture on "Indian Cooks and Cookery, with practical illustrations by M. Achard," would draw all Madras to hear it. The Banqueting, and not the Evangelistic Hall would, of course, be the most fitting place for the lecture.—*Madras Mail*, Dec. 2.

MATRIMONIAL.—All our contemporaries announce that a marriage has been arranged between Miss Robinson, the Governor's eldest daughter, and Capt. St. John, of the 73rd Regiment; and that the gallant officer will send in his papers, with a view to retirement from the army before the happy event, which is to take place at the beginning of next year. One of our contemporaries advises the young couple not to get married in Kandy It does not appear on what grounds the suggestion is based.—*Ceylon Bi-Monthly Examiner*, Nov. 30.

THE M. I. STEAMER DONNAI IN A CYCLONE.—The steamer Donnai of the Messageries Imperiales, which arrived at Galle on Wednesday morning, reported, so says the *Observer*, that she had passed through a very severe gale of the nature of a cyclone when about 1,000 miles this side of Aden. The storm was very violent and the ship was knocked about very severely, her decks being swept by the sea which also carried away three of her boats. In addition to this damage she lost some of her spars in the gale. The Donnai after passing through the cyclone sighted the P. & O. Surat which was then going in the direction of the storm and would probably share in some of its effects. —*Ibid.*

FENIANISM.

THE audacity of bad men is proverbial; but this out-Herod's Herod. We felt a thrill of horror pass through our frame as we read with indignation the following, taken from the *Globe* of the 3rd ultimo:—

A handbill, of which the following is an exact copy, was posted in sundry places of the metropolis last night:—

TO ALL FENIANS.
Vive La Republique.

The Queen will visit the City in state on Saturday, and on that day she will be shot. She seldom gives a chance. The opportunity won't be lost!

GOD SAVE IRELAND.

—*Delhi Gazette.*

SCOTCH PRESBYTERIANISM.

A GOOD deal is said from time to time about the bigotry of Scottish Presbyterianism, but there are not wanting signs of a growing reaction even within the Churches. Replying to the toast of "The Clergy of all denominations," at the dinner of the Edinburgh Philosophical Institution, on Saturday (Nov. 6) Dr. Hanna made the following declaration:—

"He believed that since the time of the Reformation the clergy in Scotland had been the promoters of everything that was connected with the advancement of the intellectual condition of the people. What the clergy of Scotland would be in the future remained to a large extent unknown. The only point in which they came into connection with the general advancement of the country was that of education. They would perhaps excuse him for saying that he had the very strongest conviction that the clergy of all denominations would fail if they did not sever themselves completely from the common education of the country, and did not take the religious education into their own hands and leave the secular education in the hands of the community. (Applause.) There was prevalent a great popular delusion as to religious education. He thought the one thing the country had to do with was to teach the common people, and that by compulsory means, the common branches of education, and leave it to the Churches of the different denominations to do as they pleased, and as he trusted they would energetically exert themselves to do as to religious education. (Applause.) He was perfectly satisfied that the general intelligence of the country was going along with the view that they should have no denominational education whatever in any form whatever. (Applause.) He had been asked to respond for the clergy of all denominations. He did so because he believed he was a clergyman of no denomination. He had brought himself out of the belief in denominationalism of Free Church or Establishment, or any other Church in this country; and he looked forward to the time when the clergy should give themselves to the one single thing hey had to do with—the spiritual instruction of the people. As to that, he hoped there would be deeper and stronger impressions regarding the great truths they had as clergyman to deal with, and that they would have wider and broader sympathies with the whole mass of the population. (Applause.)"

To appreciate the full significance of this it should be remembered that Dr. Hanna is not only himself a distinguished minister of the Free Church, but, as the son-in-law of Dr. Chalmers, and editor of his works, is in a peculiar manner the representative of some of the noblest traditions of that body.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

CENTRAL ASIA.

HERMANN VAMBERY, the well-known Eastern traveller, has contributed an interesting article on the Central Asian question to the *Allgemeine Zeitung* of the 4th Nov. He says that recent events in Central Asia have fully justified his suspicions as to the alleged civilizing mission of Russia in that region. What, he asks, has been the policy of Russia since the interview between the British Viceroy and Shere Ali at Umballa? England has found it impossible to persuade her that an alliance was not concluded on this occasion in opposition to Russian interests, and the Czar has accordingly taken steps for establishing a counter alliance with the Ameer of Bokhara. A commercial treaty has been concluded with the Ameer, in which the duty on English imports was fixed at 40 per cent., and on Russian imports at 3 per cent. only, thus completely paralyzing the English goods trade in Bokhara. At the same time, says M. Vambery, the Russian Government continued with its usual duplicity to make the warmest professions of friendship to England, and a Russian State Councillor, M. Tchihatcheff, eloquently and successfully pleaded its cause before the British Association at Exeter. But though it was officially admitted at St. Petersburg that the Umballa intrview had no political significance, the proceedings of "perfidious Albion" caused not a little secret heartburning, and revenge was determined upon.

"The Ameer of Bokhara's eldest son (M. Vambéry continues), with whom I had a conversation in July, 1863, has been inspired by the Mollahs with a fanatical hatred for the Russian unbelievers, . . . and this is the real cause of his rebellion against his father, whom he accused of undue subserviency to Russia. . . . This young Prince, who is now twenty-five years old, after having been defeated by his father with the help of Russian bayonets, has taken refuge in Cabul with Shere Ali, where he hopes to obtain English gold in order to enable him to resume the campaign against the Ameer and his Russian protectors. . . . This will give Russia the pretext she has long been seeking for a rupture with Shere Ali, and there is no doubt that in a very short time we shall hear that the Russian governor of Samarcand has marched his troops to the Oxus, if not across that river."

In that case, says M. Vambéry, Shere Ali would be in great danger—

"For Herat is still threatened by the younger son of Sultan Achmed. . . . and the enemies of Shere Ali in Afghanistan are in close connection with Russia. . . . Being thus attacked both from within and from without, he would have no alternative but to yield; and then will come the critical question: What will the English, his protectors, do, who have already given him so much money and arms, and who are so much interested in the consolidation of his power?"—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

EDITORIAL AMENITIES.—A San Francisco newspaper, according to the *London and China Express*, contains the following interesting observations upon a contemporary editor:—"Probably very few people are aware that there exists—or rather, we should say, be allowed to exist, in this city and century a man named Michael Fennell. It is equally true, and equally to be deplored, that this Fennell is an idiot of gigantic proportions, and conducts a newspaper of even more immense imbecility than himself. In the last issue of his monstrous emptiness, this Fennell fellow makes a gross, vulgar, and essentially stupid attack upon the private character of Mr. W. H. L. Barnes, a man who is accustomed to have his boots blacked each morning by Mr. Fennell's social superior, and is also in the habit, we suppose, of using one of them to admonish men of the Fennell ilk when by using the same side of the street they exhibit an unpardonable familiarity."

THE cost of the new bridge and viaduct will, in all probability, be upwards of three millions sterling, of which sum the viaduct will consume nearly two-thirds. It was stated in the *Times*, Oct. 25, that, "London Bridge, including its approaches, cost altogether £1,458,300." This sum is quite near enough for all useful purposes: but, as a matter of curiosity, it may be stated that the actual sum claimed in the bills of the engineers (George and Sir John Rennie, sons of Mr. Rennie, the architect of the Bridge) was £1,458,311 8s. 11½d. In such a costly undertaking, there is a great significance in that odd "11½d.;" and the idea that the expense of London Bridge was calculated to a farthing, is certainly an original conception, and, perhaps, bolder in its execution even than the structure itself. Yet, it would seem to be in harmony with the chief bridge of the capital city in the nation, if we take for granted the saying of Buonaparte's that ours is a nation of shopkeepers.—*Once a Week.*

THE INDO-EUROPEAN TELEGRAPH.

THOSE persons who are satisfied with our present system of telegraphic communication will do well to consider a list of messages received in India from this country which was published a few days ago. What sort of use can it be to telegraph "Letter popp Rumming Kumming contat allap non"? And this is merely one example among many of the sort of "intelligence" which the Indo-European telegraph conveys. It is perfectly well known to those who are conversant with this subject that the only correct and trustworthy messages are those which are transmitted in cypher. But cypher messages are charged at an extra rate, which, perhaps, from one point of view is not unreasonable, seeing that in the majority of cases they alone are worth paying for at all. We lately explained at some length a system of telegraphing by numerical code, which, while preserving all the advantages of the cyphers, would greatly relieve the telegraphists. We understand, however, that the Government are disposed to impose upon codified messages a tariff which is practically prohibitory. They propose, that is to say, to charge numerals as words, instead of charging them, as they might do very fairly and with pecuniary and other advantage, as letters. What it comes to is this: the present system of telegraphic communication is in a great degree worthless; a plan is proposed by which trustworthy communication could be ensured, and which would be attended with great gain to the public and the Government. It is proposed also to make the use of this system optional, not obligatory. But the Government propose to stand in the way of the improvement by refusing that single concession, which they might make actually at a gain to themselves. And we are in consequence to go on telegraphing to one another such nonsense as "Letter popp Rumming Kumming contat allap non."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

THE NEW PEERS.

TEN most worthy names, as we announced yesterday, are about to be added to the roll of the Lords' House. For many years no Government has created a batch of Peers with stronger representative claims to the distinctions of the patrician order. The Peerage of Scotland and Ireland, the rank and culture of the English Roman Catholic families, the political services of the Old Whigs, and the commercial pre-eminence of the City, are all recognised in the favoured list. Nor has the Prime Minister overlooked the claims of personal qualities. The accomplishments of Sir John Acton would do honour to any titled order. The time, it is true, has passed when the foremost men in the political ranks coveted the powers and the social position of the Peerage, as they did when the House of Lords was really the supreme law—making body. Since the political centre of gravity has shifted to the House of Commons, a Pitt or a Canning, a Disraeli or a Gladstone, cannot afford to accept the placid dignities of the Upper House. When Lord Cranborne was forced to resign the rich opportunities of baiting Mr. Disraeli in the Commons, and to take his place among the serene legislators of the patrician lotos-land, his hard fate excited commiseration; and the public saw with unaffected sympathy his desperate efforts to satisfy his hunger for work. Lord Stanley's elevation elicited less pity, because he is too little of a party man to be filled with the fierce delights of the rough warfare which signalises the House of Commons, and because his essentially judicial temper is admirably suited for a legislative chamber which is more and more becoming a court of review. Yet although the Peerage has ceased to be an object of ambition to men of the first political rank, it is not less coveted for its social distinctions. Even when Pitt was acting on the principle that every country squire of ten thousand a year ought to have a seat in the Upper House, the cheapened honours tempted a crowd of eager suitors. When Lord Grey had resolved to create eighty new Peers rather than permit the Reform Bill to be lost, he found no lack of fervent applicants for a place upon the ignobly numerous list. In our time, when the rewards of the Peerage are dispensed with a less lavish hand, the hunger for the distinctions of place and title seems to have grown in strength. Never had the country so many men able to make "eldest sons;" and many of those men are eager to perpetuate their name and their position amid the social blaze of the Peerage. Nor can even those who hold the dignities of titled rank most cheap be surprised at the thirst for hereditary honours. Although shorn of his old political power, an English Peer has still a splendid social position; and, at the outset of their career, his sons have such opportunities of political distinction as may not come to untitled intellect until years have chilled its enthusiasm, and perhaps blunted its capacity for work.

The Earl of Southesk, who stands first on the list, has already a place in the Peerage of Scotland; and the Earl of Listowel, who comes second, already belongs to that of Ireland. In elevating these two noblemen to the Peerage of the United Kingdom, the Crown will perform an act not less graceful than it is wise. At present a Scotch or an Irish Peer cannot sit in the House of Lords, unless, like the Duke of Argyll, he belongs also to the Peerage of the United Kingdom, or has been elected by his fellow-Peers of Ireland or Scotland to represent them in the House of Lords. Gradually the Peerage of the two sister countries is becoming blended by marriage with that of the United Kingdom; and by direct creations like those of Lord Southesk and Lord Listowel the process would be greatly quickened. It is impossible for any Cabinet to leave out of sight the political claims of old families; and many of those families belong, not to the aristocracy, but to the squire-archy. Among the untitled landowners of England are men of as long and honourable lineage as any in the list of nobility; and it is natural that such men should seek admission to the dignities of the Peerage. Equally manifest is the fitness of Lord Edward Howard, Mr. Fitzpatrick, Sir John Acton, Mr. Mansel Talbot, Colonel Greville-Nugent, and Mr. Agar-Robartes. All those gentlemen are related to noble families, or are of old descent. All, we must add, are thorough Liberals, who have done good service to their party in the House of Commons by steady voting if not by brilliant speaking. In these days of colossal trade, the City is becoming as great a power as the land; and, if the House of Lords did not include members of great trading or banking families, it would be perilously incomplete. Accordingly, the Crown has seen the necessity of enriching the deliberative power of the Upper House with such representatives of commercial success as the late Lord Taunton, the late Lord Northbrook, and the present Lord Overstone. Nevertheless, as Lord Salisbury wisely said in the debate on the Life Peerage Bill, commerce has still far too few representatives among the Peers of England; and for that reason a peculiarly hearty welcome will be given to the names of Mr. George Carr Glyn and Mr. Agar-Robartes. The name of Glyn is already known in political circles to represent long Parliamentary experience, great social influence, and all that unseen but arduous and incessant labour which is involved in what we call "keeping the party together;" and the advantages which the new Peer's son has enjoyed through the parental position have excellently co-operated with his own energy and tact to bring about the success and efficiency which he displays in the difficult post of Patronage Secretary. The name of Mr. Agar-Robartes is associated, not only with the honourable profession of commerce, but with an ancient family, that of the Earls of Radnor, who did good work for the Parliamentary forces in the time of Cromwell and who afterwards assisted General Monk to bring back Charles II. The claims of Mr. Edward Ellice are of a very different order. He may be said to be raised to the Peerage as the representative of the Old Whigs, and of a family which has done essential service to the Liberal cause. His father the last prominent member of that great party which was led by Charles Fox and Lord Grey, was for many years the most sagacious and the most trusted counsellor of the Liberal party; and although he took but a slender share either in the toils of office or the brilliant honours of debate, no man was so often consulted by the leaders of the party, or pulled so many wires behind the political curtain. Styled the Nestor of the Whigs, he merited the title. His son, having the requisite wealth and social position, will not be grudged the honour of the Peerage by those who remember the services of his father; while the Scotch will regard the distinction as a special compliment to their nation.

The most remarkable names on the list of new Peers, however, are those of Lord Edward Howard and Sir John Acton. We do not refer to their personal qualifications, although both are highly fitted to sustain the dignities and wield the political power of the Peerage. When he sat in the House of Commons, Lord Edward always took an intelligent part in debate; and Sir John Acton is one of the most accomplished men in England. Still, it is not the personal characters, but the creed, of the two Peers that renders their elevation peculiarly notable. Both are Roman Catholics. As the son of the thirteenth Duke of Norfolk, and uncle of the present Duke, Lord Edward Howard represents one of the oldest Roman Catholic families in England, and a noble house which is for ever linked with the religious history of this country. Sir John Acton represents those Englishmen who are Roman Catholics without being Ultramontane. In religion as well as in politics he is a Liberal, and his Liberalism has at least once called forth the rebuke of Rome. The main fact, however, is, not that these two new Peers represent old families or new principles, but that they are Roman Catholics. They are the first Roman Catholic commoners that have been raised to the Peerage by the English Crown since the final triumph of the Reformation. They are the wearers of a dignity which has not been conferred on any of their creed for three hundred years. Their elevation marks a new epoch in the history of England, since it adds another to the great blows which have been dealt at the political memorials of intolerance. One stroke was given by the Act of Catholic Emancipation, another by the repeal of the Test and Corporation Acts, a third by the admission of Jews to the House of Commons, and a fourth by the disestablishment of the Irish Church. Another is now dealt by the elevation of two Roman Catholics to the political responsibilities of the Peerage. Only a few years ago, such an act would have excited a storm of indignation throughout the country; our Protestant liberties would have been thought in danger of destruction; and the Prime Minister would have been denounced as the secret ally of the Pope. That period has passed. Churchmen and Dissenters alike feel that the time has come for erasing the last traces of intolerance from the Statute Book and from the practice of the Crown, and for giving to all Englishmen the full privileges of Englishmen, whatever their religion. If a custom inflicting such an invidious disability could have any political effect, it must be to alienate an earnest and consistent section of our countrymen, and so to perpetuate a certain element of hostility in the very body of society. That all such traces of old civil strife ought to be abolished, is the mature conviction of Englishmen; who well know, that to associate their countrymen in the conduct of public business is to bring them more directly and fully under those influences of the day which most effectually conduce to our national progress. Such is now the political creed of the Liberal party; such is, emphatically, the political creed of the present Government. It is especially appropriate that a Ministry which broke down an unjust ecclesiastical ascendancy in Ireland should also break through an intolerant custom by which the Roman Catholic commoners of England have been excluded from the list of direct creations to the Peerage. The lesser act is the complement of the greater; and the names of Lord Edward Howard and Sir John Acton stamp with the character of a noble political innovation the list of new Peers.—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 27 June, 2017

ROME.

A LETTER from Rome asserts that General Dumont has offered to the Pope, on the part of the French Government, 5,000 men, who are to stay in Rome during the Council. "It is said this proposal has been accepted. The Papal Government fears some Garibaldian movement, and does not trust implicitly to the fidelity of its troops. The deficit caused by the great number of deserters is to be filled up by recruits from different parts of the Catholic world—2,000 men are said to be on their way to Rome. An enormous silver nugget, valued at 26,875 francs, is on view at Baron Ugher's bank, 'Piazza di Spagna.' It is a present from a Californian to the Pope, and comes at a happy moment. An enlightened priest and clever writer, Father Marcellino da Civezza, was arrested just as he was crossing the Italian frontier to return to Rome, where he had been called by an order from his convent. The opinions expressed by him on the approaching Council are said to be the cause of this arrest. A book on the Council written by Monsignor Maret has been seized at all the book-sellers' shops in Rome. The month of October has been rife in squabbles, fights, and murders. Twelve brigands, escaped from the prisons of Frosinone, have formed a band spreading terror in the country. A French priest resident at Rome, M. Tonul, has presented to the Emperor of the French a murderous implement of war of his own invention."—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

LITERARY GOSSIP.

SIR HENRY BULWER is preparing a new series of "Characters." They will consist of Lord Brougham, Sir Robert Peel, and M. Lafayette. — Mr. Robert Buchanan, the poet, is so unwell with cerebral symptoms that literary labour has had to be entirely suspended, and is not likely to be soon resumed. He has been more or less unfit for active work for some years past —a grievous misfortune to a professional man of letters. —One more successor to Adah Isaacs Menken has been found in a Mdlle. Lilian, who has appeared at Astley's as *Mazeppa*, and is nightly bound to the meek quadruped that does duty for "the fiery untamed steed" of the legend.—*Athenæum.*

HEINRICH HEINE.—The publishing firm of Hoffman and Campe have first bought from the widow of the poet all the MSS. in her possession, and committed the editing of them to Herr Strodtmann, the biographer of Heine. The poems, it is said, will cover about 200 pp. The gem of the collection is a dream of the sick-room, in which Heine, "hale and red as a rose," meets his "second self," the sick Heine, in a wine house in Godesberg, and gives him a sound drubbing for insisting "Wir waren nur Eins wir beide," feeling every blow upon his own ribs, and finally awaking again to cataplasms and mixtures and the incidents of his bedridden life.—*Academy.*

Mgr. Dupanloup, Bishop of Orleans, announces a fresh work, "Vie de notre Seigneur Jésus Christ," to be published by M. Plon, of Paris.

BUDDHISM.

AN act of high justice has just been rendered by a great and conscientious scholar to the Buddhist creed, and to Sakya-Muni, its founder. But what, it may be asked, has an English political journal, and what have English people, to do with Buddhism? Our answer is, that the faith so named numbers more adherents than any other religion in the world. Four hundred millions of our kind, scattered over Eastern and Southern Asia, live and die in one or other of the numerous modifications to which the doctrine of Buddha is subject. Mohammedanism—nay, Brahmanism itself —are represented only by a small minority compared with this huge swarm of human beings holding the tenets taught by the famous Reformer of the Oriental world. Surely, then, it is a matter of supreme importance that clear ideas should be possessed upon the subject of what the mighty teacher in question really inculcated, and what his true followers profess. Nor is Buddhism, even in itself, a form of religious belief which can be contemptuously dismissed as mere "heathen folly and superstition." No one has ever studied that remarkable religion without recording his wondering admiration for the lofty, pure, and humanising tenets which Buddha or Gautama gave to the East. The accomplished authoress of "Life in Ancient India," rising from such an examination of Buddhism, wrote: "We could almost imagine that, before God planted Christianity upon earth, He took a branch from the Tree of Truth and set it in the soil of India." And similar testimony to that of Mrs. Manning is borne by Monsignor Bigandet, Catholic Apostolic Bishop of Ava, in his "Life of Buddha." "It must not be deemed rash," he says, "to assert that most of the moral truths prescribed by the Gospel are to be met with in the Buddhist scriptures;" while elsewhere this Roman prelate writes: "In the particulars of the life of Buddha-Gautama it is impossible not to feel reminded of many features of our Saviour's character and course." Such testimonies may astonish—or perhaps offend—the orthodox mind; but it would be easy to support them with citations from the doctrines of the great Asiatic Master, which inculcate an Evangelical charity, a saintly purity, a divine self-denial, a transcendental faith, a sublime and arduous standard of life, such as few Christian preachers would dare to demand of their congregations. "Sin is not punished!" says the *Dharmma-Padan*; "*it punishes itself*, inevitably, inexorably, being against the benign and unswerving order of things." "The motive is all." "Happiness follows virtue, as the shadow the substance." These are among the teachings of Gautama. The "six perfections" which he enjoined, and of which he himself gave the perfect example, were, "Morality of body, self-abnegation, heavenly study, endurance, gentleness, and charity." His "revelation" was, that pain and suffering are due to the entanglement of the soul in matter, and that this visible word of phenomena rolls on perpetually in a vortex of sad and varied transmigrations. But each soul might escape the whirlpool of illusion, sorrow, and degradation by conquering the passions and errors of the body. By "patient continuance in well-doing" the spirit would purify itself, he declared, from the bonds which held it to matter and form, and so, in "dying," pass at once across all the circles of visible existence to the "eternal, unconditioned, ineffable calm;" to that "Nirvana," where unrest and change no longer are, and the emancipated soul is one with the All—at peace and in felicity for ever.

But an awful shadow has darkened the otherwise glad and advanced Evangel of the East. The words of Buddha, in describing "Nirvana," and yet more the comments of his followers and priests, have led nearly all the European commentators upon his system to believe and assert that the ascetic of Kapila-vastu preached in this his central dogma the doctrine of Nihilism, or final Annihilation. The same Catholic Bishop whom we have quoted as praising Buddhism goes on to say: "By a deplorable eccentricity, the pretended Saviour, after having taught man how to deliver himself from the tyranny of his passions, leads him thus purified into nothing less than the bottomless gulf of a total annihilation." Burnouf has made the same statement, defining the creed of all these hundreds of millions for so many generations to be nothing else than "Atheism and Extinction." Assuredly if the "Nirvana" of Gautama has always meant, and now means, absolute Elimination from being—the repose of Nonentity—deeper, darker, more utter, and more terrible than Death—if Gautama, we say, taught this, and Asia for three thousand years has believed it, then two amazing and depressing phenomena would be presented to us: first, a religion inculcating virtue simply as a weapon for the suicide of the soul; and next, a great part of the human race gladly plunging from the anguish of existance into the abyss of Nothingness—living only in order to perish eternally and entirely—an inspired teacher on the one hand, enjoining a "divine despair," and his disciples, on the other, embracing a profound and infinitely mournful resignation. Such a view of Buddhism and of Buddha has, we say, been held in Europe —nay more, the language of the "Abidharma" forces it upon the mind of the scholar; and the definitions employed by Buddhist priests, in their intense desire to purge the word "Nirvana" from all "conditioning" epithets, have re-inforced the conclusions of Western critics, and made them report that this creed represented life only as a phantasmagoria of agonies, to be set free from which it is necessary to be perfectly virtuous; not because virtue is good, but because it leads to the ultimate escape and dissolution of the soul —to the ghastly repose of Nothingness—to the hopeless peace, the horrible consummation of an immortal Death.

So have most scholars and writers upon Eastern religions thought and taught. A few—and among them the author of "Dalhousie's Administration of India" —have maintained that the "Nirvana" of Buddhism could not and did not signify such a terrible futureless future. Mr. Edwin Arnold, in the work we have named, has written: "The Imperturbable Calm (of Boodh) is *not* death, nor sleep, nor annihilation—but Life, eternal, self-conscious, incorporeal, and passionless." This view has now found a far stronger advocate in the person of the renowned Orientalist, Mr. Max Müller, who, in a lecture, recently delivered before the Association of German Philologists, at Kiel, proved to demonstration, by quotations from the scriptures of Buddha, that "Nirvana" and Nihilism are not, and never were the same ideas. The declarations of our luminous and authoritative scholar, made after close study of the Buddhist texts, will be accepted by most people in the critical world as decisive. The conviction of Mr. Max Müller is, that the gloomy dogma of Annihilation not only is not advanced in the authentic scriptures of Gautama, but is distinctly barred and negatived by many plain and positive expressions which they contain. The popular view of Buddhism—so the eminent philologist declared at Kiel—was the view of Sakya-Muni, and not the view which Buddhist divines hold, and which, following them, European critics have adopted. The popular view never did, and never could, include this hideous realising and desiring of annihilation. The mind of mankind shrinks back from that conception, however and wherever presented as something at once impossible and frightful; and the countless Asiatics who have lived in Buddhism, have died in the hope of a "Nirvana" proportioned to their capacity of thought as regarded its purity of rest, but never understood as Effacement or Extinction. It must not, of course, be thought that a Western scholar's judgment makes any difference one way or the other to Ava and Burmah, Thibet, Pegu, and all the hundred countries which profess the Creed of Buddha. But it is a point of great importance that intelligent minds in Europe should not misconceive the doctrines of a Creed so widespread, and should not suppose that so vast a section of mankind submits to believe in the annihilation of the soul. Neither did Gautama teach, nor do the men and women of Buddhist lands really believe, a doctrine so intolerable. The researches of our eminent scholar confirm what ordinary knowledge of human nature would of itself force upon the conviction. Buddhism, imperfect as it may be in many points, has overrun Asia because it is a noble, an elevating, and especially a hopeful Creed. Its main injunctions command resignation to the order of heaven, charity, purity, self-command, and kindness of heart. Its "Nirvana" rightly comprehended, is but the Buddhist "peace of God which passeth all understanding"— precious and intelligible as a sublime hope to the poorest and the least learned, indefinable by the most philosophical.—*Daily Telegraph*, Nov. 13.

LONDON IMPROVEMENTS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

THE Holborn Viaduct and the new Blackfriars Bridge undoubtedly deserved the honours of a Royal visit. Both the Bridge over the river and that over dry ground are distinct improvements and have cost a good many hundred thousand pounds. Moreover, it was worth Her Majesty's while to go into the City to witness the loyalty of the Lord Mayor and aldermen alone, to say nothing of the general public. Yet we are glad that no foreign ruler formed part of the Royal procession. He would have seen, it is true, an enormous population welcoming their Sovereign with unfeigned heartiness of sentiment, but he would also have seen a larger number of thoroughly mean and miserable dwellings than can be found in a similar space in any other part of the civilized world. There are, of course particular points of view from which London is a really noble city; and there are many really handsome buildings; but it is also possible to walk for hours through the streets without coming to a single edifice whose tendency to speedy decay is not its greatest recommendation. No race of animals—for we may include the brute creation —has ever succeeded in constructing dwelling places so singularly void of all external grace or dignity as the regular London house. It may be defined as a rectangular parallelopipedon, pierced with openings of uniform size, stained with the dingiest of all known colours, and made of the worst materials that will hold together for ninety-nine years. This, indeed, is an old complaint against evils which have become so familiar that we have almost ceased to notice them, and we must add that in many quarters there are signs of the approach of a better day. We only mention it to draw one safe conclusion. There may be many views as to the best mode of improving London, but we may feel at least satisfied of this—namely, that any improvement which involves the destruction of a number of the present buildings is so far a good thing. If we could reform London as the Emperor Nicholas is said to have designed the railway to Moscow—namely, by drawing straight lines with a ruler from one point to another and having every intervening obstacle removed—the consequent demolitions would in almost every case result simply in the destruction of objects offensive to the eyes and the imagination of mankind. This being so, we are able with the greater freedom to sigh for a reform the need of which we are all daily condemned to feel—that is, the opening of new thoroughfares through this perplexed wilderness of brick and mortar. London, to use a phrase invented for a different purpose, exhibits in its most objectionable form the "ungothroughsomeness of stuff." To get from one point to another one has frequently to go by as tortuous and complicated a way as that which leads through the crevasses of a Swiss glacier. The stranger may cling to two or three main highways, but the more skilful native effects his purpose by a series of ingenious tacks to larboard and starboard, calculated, as it might seem, to baffle the pursuit of an enemy. If we were all engaged in outrunning the constable there would be obvious conveniences in the arrangement; but as there a certain number of honest men in London, or at least of people who are not bound to be always shirking their creditors, it is on the whole a nuisance which justifies complaint. Let us compare, for example, London to New York.

The population of London is threefold that of its younger rival. The number of people who visit the City is at least in that proportion to the number who visit Wall-street and its neighbourhood. The New Yorker has the choice of several broad parallel avenues at moderate distances, cut from end to end of the town as decisively as a good carver slices a haunch of mutton. Yet even in New York there are already complaints of over-crowding, and various plans for underground or aerial railways. In London, on the other hand, all the population which comes from the West-end is forced to approach the City along one of two streets, one of which has the ingenious obstruction of Temple bar raised at the most critical part, and is forced into two or three sudden deviations from the straight line. The wonder is not that there are frequent locks of carriages, but that we do not some day or other find the whole roadway from Charing-cross to St. Paul's filled by a permanent jam of horses, carriages, and passengers, inextricably fixed together like some of the gigantic rafts of floating timber on an American river. Between the main arteries of circulation lie extraordinary labyrinths of streets impermeable to any but the most experienced inhabitant. According to Lord Macaulay, the pass from Borrowdale to Langdale was kept a secret by the dalesmen until the middle of the last century. The fact is doubtful, but we should not be surprised to discover experienced costermongers in such regions as that which lies north of the Strand, who hand down through successive generations the secret of mysterious short cuts unknown to the general public. To thread some of these labyrinths is fully as amusing as to penetrate the maze at Hampton Court. Streets winding at strange angles, stopping short without assignable cause, or leading to dark alleys of doubtful appearance, perplex the wanderer with every variety of difficulty. Take, for example, the intricate puzzle which forms part of the parish of Chelsea. It would be a bold man who should try to pierce through the heart of that singular district without some experienced guide. If we were requested to direct a foreigner, say, at the Consumption Hospital, to find his way to Vauxhall Bridge, we should have to tell him, first, to turn to the right, then to take the first turn to the left, then the first to the right, then the first to the left, then to keep straight on till the road bifurcates, and then bear to the right, then to take the second turn to the right up a pair of steps, then the second to the left, then the third to the right, then the first to the left round a crescent and over a railway bridge, then the third to the left, and to keep on as long as possible, bearing finally to the right when necessary. We have omitted many refinements on this route for the sake of simplicity; but we believe that by following these directions the traveller would come very near to the most approved short cut between two points at a distance from each other of about two miles. There is certainly more excitement and pleasure in plunging into some of these trackless wildernesses; in discovering little squares cunningly hidden away from profane eyes, and courts where no eddy of the great tide of travellers ever finds its way. But for practical purposes it must be admitted that these intrusions of chaotic masses into the midst of a crowded city are highly inconvenient. We almost wish that some rebellion had made it necessary to render London convenient for artillery practice; and if it were not that the life even of cockneys is still held to be more or less sacred, in spite of hansom cabs and railway companies, we might even fancy that cannon would be the best reformers. If we could place a few heavy guns at proper intervals down Park-lane, with orders to fire at St. Paul's, they would make some most desirable clearances in the neighbourhood of the Seven Dials, St. Giles's, or the regions east of Chancery-lane.

This plan, however, is for the present impossible, and we do not wish to wait for another fire of London, which may not come for centuries. The last offered so many advantages that it should have been attributed rather to some angel in disguise than to diabolically minded Papists. The opportunity, indeed, was wasted to a great degree, and the worst of it is that we have no security that another would not be wasted equally. If some great clearance took place it might only be a signal for general scramble of all that crowd of vestries, boards, and corporations whose relative powers would be the study of a lifetime. If there are obstacles to our circulation, it is due to the fact that we have no central organ of propulsion. London resembles a polyp instead of a vertebrate animal, and has dozens of languid centres of animation instead of a common life. It is not surprising that its external configuration corresponds only too closely to the chaotic nature of its social arrangements. We live in a disorderly heap of houses under a set of rulers whose ways and works are amongst those things which nobody can understand. The first step towards an improvement should be the formation of some genuine municipal government on the metropolitan area. At some distant day we may possibly see the realization of the dreams of Mr. Mail or Mr. Charles Buxton. At present we can only wait and hope and grumble.

T O B A C C O.

THOMAS BEAR'S PREPARED TOBACCOS.

VIRGINIA, BIRD'S-EYE, SHAG, LATAKIAH, &c.

Trade Mark—The Elephant.

Sold by Chemists and Store-keepers throughout the world.
N.B.—Ask for BEAR'S TOBACCOS, and see that you get them
Manufactory—BOROUGH, LONDON.
*** Price Lists Post Free.
AGENTS.—BOMBAY: Messrs. EWART, LATHAM & Co.

LEA and PERRINS'

CELEBRATED

WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE.

DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS TO BE

THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine, is to ASK FOR LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE, and to see that their names are upon the wrapper, labels, stopper, and bottle.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against Manufacturers and Vendors of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis, Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in Irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public speakers and vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting Digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c. arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY:—

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

Acidity of the STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, and INDIGESTION; and the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for regular use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & Co., Chemists, London, and of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for DINNEFORD'S MAGNESIA.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poonah, and Byculla.

BANKS.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.—

Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The current rates of Exchange are:—

			Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight		1s. 11 3/4d.	do.
" 3	do.	1s. 11 9/16d.	do.
" 1	do.	1s. 11 7/16d.	do.
" demand		1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Scotland	do.	1s. 11 3/8d.	do.
On Ireland	do.		
On Paris	do.	1s. 11 1/4d.	do.
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe.		1s. 11 1/4d.	do.

No Drafts at four months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

KURRACHEE SUB-AGENCY.

The Agent buys Bills on England and elsewhere, and grants Drafts on the Head Office and Branches of the Corporation.

Bombay, 29th November 1869.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.—

(Incorporated by National Decrees of 7th and 8th March and by Imperial Decree of 25th July 1864.)

Recognised by the International Convention of 30th April 1862, and by Act No. VIII. of 1864, of the Legislative Council of India, and by Amended Act of 1867.

Subscribed and Paid-up Capital £3,200,000
Reserve Fund 800,000

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

AGENCIES.

Bourbon (Reunion), London, Alexandria, Calcutta, Hongkong, Saigon, Shanghai, and Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS.

The Union Bank of London; Messrs. C. J. Hambro and Sons.
AGENTS IN SCOTLAND.—National Bank of Scotland.
AGENTS IN IRELAND.—{The Munster Bank, Limited. The Belfast Banking Company.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

The Bank grants Drafts and Letters of Credit, and purchases and collects Bills, on the above places, and on all the principal Cities and Towns on the Continent of Europe.

Interest is allowed at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on current deposits on the minimum monthly balances.

Investments and sales of all descriptions of British and Foreign Securities, &c., effected.

The Bank takes charge of Securities for customers, and receives Dividends on Indian and Foreign Funds, Railway and other Shares.

Every other description of Banking business transacted.

All remittances to be endorsed "Pay Comptoir d'Escompte de Paris, or order." E. J. HARDCASTLE, Manager.

9, Rampart Row, Bombay, 25th August 1869.

AGRA BANK (Limited).—

Capital—£1,000,000 (One Million Sterling).
In 100,000 Shares of £10 each.

HEAD OFFICE—Nicholas Lane, Lombard Street, London, E.C.

Edinburgh Branch—17 St. Andrew Square.

BRANCHES IN INDIA.

Calcutta	Agra.	Kurrachee.
Madras.	Bombay.	Lahore.

The Bombay Manager grants Bills of Exchange at the following rates on London at 6 months sight at 1/11 13/16 per Rupee.

4	do.	1/11 11/16	"
3	do.	1/11 5/8	"
2	do.	1/11 9/16	"
1	do.	1/11 1/2	"
On demand		1/11 7/16	"
On Scotland		1/11 7/16	"
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe		1/11 7/16	"

No drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50, and sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

INTERESTS.

On Deposits repayable on demand will be credited half-yearly (on 30th June and 31st December) at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 upon all accounts the balances of which have not during the six months fallen below Rs. 1,000. When such has been the case, no interest will be allowed.

On Fixed Deposits subject to 3 months' Notice of withdrawal 3 per cent. per ann.

Do.	6	do.	4
Do.	12	do.	5
Do.	24	do.	6

The Bank takes charge of Government Paper and other Securities for constituents without charge.

All Drafts or Hoondies forwarded for realisation should be made payable to the Agra Bank (Limited), or order.

Hours of business, 10 to 3; Saturday, 10 to 1.

EDWARD MORRISS, Manager.

Bombay, 24th November, 1869.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, a Jollyboat, lately painted, and in thorough repair, with complete fittings. For particulars apply at the "Bombay Gazette" office.

NORTON'S PATENT ABYSSINIAN TUBE WELLS. For Sale by
17th November, 1869. REMINGTON & Co., Agents.

FOR SALE, PAINTED IRON HOOPS for COTTON BALES, and McCOMB'S PATENT ARROW TIES. Apply to REMINGTON & Co.

FOR SALE, one large size HYDRAULIC PRESS, used in a Printing Office, to be sold cheap.—Apply to G. No. 40, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO PRINTERS and Others.—For SALE, a large quantity of French DOUBLE FOOLSCAP PRINTING PAPER, at Rs. 3-4 per Ream.—Apply to the Manager "Bombay Gazette," Meadow Street, Fort.

FOR SALE, two highly finished PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES, 8 and 12 Horse Power. On view at the Prince of Wales' Press Company's premises at Colaba.—For full particulars apply to SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.
Bombay, 24th November 1869.

LIVERY STABLES.—Pestonjee Eduljee Shroff, Kalbadavie Road, opposite the Shop of Nuthoo Ebram.

P. E. S. lets out on hire good Palanquins, Shigrams, Phaetons, Broughams, or Carriages, with either one Horse or a pair. Charges moderate. Terms—Cash in advance.

FOR SALE, BY THE UNDERSIGNED—

An English style HANSOM CAB, by Robson & Co., South Audley Street, London.

A second-hand BUGGY on C Spring, with a BAY AUSTRALIAN HORSE, between 6 and 7 years old, 14 hands high, and believed to be thoroughly sound and a hard working animal.

This lot to be sold separately if desired.

The whole of the above being the bona fide property of Gentlemen proceeding to Europe and having no further use, can be seen by giving a few hours' previous notice.

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, with Shaft and Pole for a pair of Horses.

A second-hand double-seated OFFICE BROUGHAM, with Circular Front, and open sides with Shafts and Pole.

A second-hand four-wheeled DOG CART, with reversing Sun Umbrella, well adapted for the use of Ladies.

A few palanquin-shaped OFFICE SHIGRAMS, with Lamps, &c., &c.

FISHING TACKLES of DIFFERENT VARIETIES.

A few Mahogany Cases containing the above completely fitted with requisite Apparatus.

GARDEN SEEDS FROM THE CAPE & ENGLAND.

The UNDERSIGNED begs to inform his numerous Customers and the Public that he has still on hand some of his recent consignment of GARDEN SEEDS, in excellent condition; among the varieties are these:—White Knole Kole, White and Red Drum Head Cabbage, Crimson Beet, Parsley, Stone Turnip, &c., &c.

N. B.—A few packets of Garden Seeds, of 37 varieties, from England, also on sale.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE BAXTER.
No. 26, Meadow Street, Fort, Bombay.

FOR SALE, on Commission, at the Rooms of BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY, Commission Agent, next to the Book and Tract Society, Esplanade:

A second-hand light self-driving pony phaeton.

The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Malvern dog-cart.
A hogskin hunting saddle and bridle by Hinkson.

Just landed.

A neat and light English-built Buggy on C. springs by R. Neas, Longacre.

A light curricle with pole and bar and a spare shaft to convert it into a Dog-cart at pleasure by Pearce and Countze, Longacre with two harness saddles.

A first-class Clarence by Neas, Liverpool.

The properties of Gentlemen.

A nearly new small self-driving or park Phaeton on C. springs with moveable driving box by Lewis.

Four second-hand Dog-carts.

A nearly new single horse four-seated Phaeton with moveable shutters.

And also,
The property of a Gentleman.

A second-hand light Mail Phaeton by E. Ketserton with a set of double harness.

The above to be seen at a day's notice to the undersigned.

Just Landed.

A fresh batch of new Malvern dog-carts, painted differently with patent leather dashes, wings to sides, collins patent axles and lancewood shafts.

Just Landed.

A very handsome English-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by R. Ness, Longacre.

Also,
A new and light palanquin office shigram with a year's guarantee.

The Property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate Madras-built Mail phaeton with lamps, pole and shaft, by Simpson and Co., in excellent order.

Just Landed.

An English-built park phaeton with moveable driving box.
The property of a Gentleman.

2 first-rate miniature brougham by Palliser and Starton.

Just Landed.

A first-rate new Mail phaeton painted and lined green, head with roll back, with lamps, pole, and chain by Hooper and Co., London.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped four seated small open-carriage with moveable glass-shutters.

The property of a Gentleman.

A first-rate English-built boat-shaped open carriage on C. springs by Windover.

Also,
A second-hand English-built door shigram by Thorn.

Just landed ex Star of the South.

1 first-rate new English-built Malvern dog-cart lining with woollen cloth painted dark blue, Collins patent axles, leather dash and side wings.

Also,
A fresh batch of double and single English-made Child's Perambulators.

Just Unpacked.

A fresh batch of highly furnished buggy, dog-cart and carriage harnesses with double buckles plated on white metal and with double stitches and expressly made to order by a well known maker in London. Price Rs. 80 to 100 & 225.

Also,
The property of a Gentleman.

1 nearly new English-built four-seated open-carriage, with lamps and pole, by Jones.

Also,
Properties of a Gentleman.

A first-class second-hand English-built high-wheeled dog-cart, by Bennian and Healey.

Just landed.

Several pairs of spare circular Glasses for miniature brougham of different sizes.

Few Iron Lifters for greasing Carriages.

The Properties of Gentlemen.

One second-hand cab buggy, on C springs by James Henderson, Glasgow.

Several other new and second hand. Different kinds of carriages to be seen in the other Godown, about 30 yards from the Rooms of the undersigned, on application.

BOMANJEE DOSSABHOY,
Auctioneer and Commission Agent.

Commission Rooms, Esplanade, Bombay,
24th November, 1869.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS need only a single trial to make known their capabilities. No outside sore or inward inflammation can long withstand the cooling, purifying, and healing influences exerted by these twin medicaments. Be the mischief recent or chronic, grave or slight, painful or simply annoying, it will succumb before the curative virtues of these noble remedies, which can be rightly applied by any person who will attentively read their accompanying directions as propounded in the plainest language, void of technical terms, and printed in the most legible characters. To the man of business confined to his counting-house, and harassed by engagements, these Pills are invaluable, for the man of treasure, addicted to free living, they are peerless.

NOTICES.

MUSICAL BOXES, JEWELLERY, CLOCKS.—Our stock has been replenished, and offers the most complete assortment desirable.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

WARRANTED WATCHES.—All Gold and Silver Watches of every description and size manufactured by us, and fitted with the latest improvements, are warranted to purchasers for the term of 1, 2, or 3 years.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

KEYLESS WATCHES.—For which the undersigned have also obtained the only first class Prize Medal at the Broach Exhibition. This watch is pronounced by competent judges to be the most practical and best time-keeper ever produced.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

RS. 50 SILVER WATCH.—The only first class Prize Medal was obtained by the undersigned at the late Broach Exhibition for this Watch: its durability and excellent way of keeping time cannot be surpassed at the price.
FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON,
WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, OPTICIAN, AND ENGRAVER,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET,

Agent for Hy. Grandjean & Co., Locle (Switzerland), and London (47 Friday Street). Received Medals at all the great Exhibitions, Silver Medal at the Paris Exhibition of 1867.

Also Agent for Thevenaz Brothers, Locle; established in London for the last thirty years.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.—Ladies' and Gentlemen's; the largest stock now in Bombay.

JEWELLERY.—Indian, Paris, Geneva, and German made; the largest choice now in Bombay.

SPECTACLES.—In Steel and Tortoise-shell Frames, Eye Glasses, Opera Glasses.

CLOCKS for Dining-rooms, Offices, and Railway Stations.

MUSICAL BOXES.—100 Musical Boxes to select from.

TERMS—CASH.

REPAIRS of all kinds carefully made.

Up-country Station orders punctually attended to.

P. GRANT and SON, SADDLERS, &c., have commenced business again at No. 9 Hummum Street, where all orders will be attended to.

Orders from Out-stations to be accompanied with remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

GEO. NICOLL AND COMPANY,
BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.
24, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.
1, EAST STREET, POONA.
1, ELPHINSTONE STREET, KURRACHEE.

MADAME DE BALDIE,
MILLINER, &c,

Begs to announce that she has removed to No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla (next door to the Bombay Hotel), where she hopes to meet with the same kind patronage and support that she has received during the past three years.

All out-station orders strictly attended to, and Ladies' own materials made up.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

H. C. FREEMAN AND Co.,
UNDERTAKERS,
SCULPTORS, ENGRAVERS,
HOUSE DECORATORS, and PAINTERS.
No. 1, Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay,

Beg to announce to the inhabitants of Bombay, its vicinity and all outstations that they have just opened a large and first class establishment at the above address, where all orders for FUNERALS, TABLETS, MONUMENTS, TOMBS, and HEAD STONES of every description will be received and carefully carried out.

Messrs H. C. Freeman and Company are fully aware of the great want felt in Bombay of moderate Undertaking, and are now prepared to furnish Funerals to suit all classes, at reduced rates, and trust that by the adoption of this system, and the efficiency of their establishment, to secure the satisfaction of all.

All orders from outstations punctually attended to, and local orders must be accompanied by written instructions.

Bombay, 15th November, 1869.

MRS. LAKE'S
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
UXBRIDGE HOUSE,
7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

EVERY DESCRIPTION of MILLINERY on HAND, kept up by supplies received OVERLAND.

A large assortment of Children's DRESSES, PELISSES, CLOAKS, HATS, HOODS, SOCKS, &c., always in Stock.

WEDDING and MOURNING ORDERS carefully attended to.

LADIES' OWN MATERIALS made up.

ORDERS FROM OUT-STATIONS MUST BE ACCOMPANIED BY REMITTANCES OR REFERENCE FOR PAYMENT IN BOMBAY.

MRS. LAKE

Has the pleasure to inform the Ladies of Bombay, that she has JUST received Overland,

FASHIONABLE MILLINERY

as follows, viz:—

LADIES' DRESS BONNETS, Straw Hats for Ladies and Children, Infant's Hoods, Hats, Cloaks, and Pelisses, Babies' Socks.

RICH SILKS, SATINS, and MOIRES, in all Colours. Black and White Silks.

GRENADINES, Tarlatons, Alpaca, Merinos, Linseys, Prints, Muslins, Crepes, Paramatta.

BLACK VELVET, for Dresses.

BALL DRESSES, in all the New Colours.

Satin and Velvet RIBBONS, in the New Colours.

VELVETEEN, SILK and SERGE JACQUETTES, LOOSE HOUSE JACQUETTES.

White and Colored PETTICOATS, Muslin and Tulle Bodices, ELIZABETHAN RUFFLES IN SETS.

New PARASOLS, BALL-ROOM FANS, Honiton Lace Handkerchiefs, Bridal Veils.

Embroidered White PETTICOATS.

GAUZE VEILS, in the New Colours.

BRIDAL WREATHS, BRIDAL DRESSES, and BRIDESMAIDS' DRESSES and WREATHS.

THE NEW LACE FLOUNCING.

The new Dress Improver, French Corsets, Stocking Feathers, Flowers, Ribbons.

Jet and Vulcanite Necklaces, Crosses, Chains, Watch Guards, Combs, Ear-rings and Brooches.

Plaited and Curled Chignons of all shades. Hair Nets.

Christy's Riding Hats for Ladies.

MOURNING of every description.

Buttons, Trimmings, Fringes, Linings, Laces, Blondes, Velvets, Wreaths, &c., in Great Variety.

KID GLOVES for Ladies and Gentlemen; Ladies' Boots, &c.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," BYCULLA.
December, 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY,
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

	Rs.	
History of the Royal Academy of Arts, by William Sandby, in 2 vols.	22	8
History of the British Empire in India, by L. J. Trotter, in 2 vols.	12	0
History of Scotland, by H. Burton, in 4 vols.	42	0
History of the Supernatural, by W. Howitt, in 2 vols.	13	8
History of Rome, by T. Momsen, in 2 parts	12	0
History of the Constituent Assembly (1789), by Alphonse de Lamartine	3	0
History of the Middle Ages, by Dr. Leonard Schmitz, F.R.S.E., in 2 vols	5	0
Historic Byeways, by Sir C. T. L. Wraxall, Bart., in 2 vols.	15	12
Historical Revelations, by Louis Blanc	6	12
History of England, by Sir E.S. Creasy, M. A.	8	0
History of Federal Government, by E. A. Freeman	15	12
History of Frederick the Great, by T. Carlyle, in 6 vols.	90	0
History of England, by Lord Macaulay	3	12
History of Scotland, by P. F. Tytler	3	8
History of Europe, by Sir A. Alison, Bart	3	0
History of Frederick the Great, by T. Carlyle, in 2 vols.	12	12
History of England, by Lord Mahon, in 6 vols.	22	8
Do. by Mrs. Markham	4	8
History of England, by W. Massey, in 4 vols.	18	0
Historic Ninepins—A Book of Curiosities	4	8
History of Chemical Theory, by Ad. Wurtz	3	12
Historic Account of the Crimea, by W. B. Barker	2	10
History of the Nineteenth Century, by W. F. Collier.	1	2
Cameos from English History	3	12
Ballads from Scottish History, by N. Clyne	4	8
Historical Biographies	4	8
History of Scotland, by J. Mackenzie	5	12
History of England, by Dr. Collier	5	12
History of India, by Rev. R. Hunter.	2	4
History of the Commonwealth of Florence, by A. Trollope, in 8 vols.	22	8
History of England, by J. L. Craik and Charles Macfarlane, in 8 vols.	80	0
History of the American War, by Lieut.-Col. Fletcher	13	8

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 3rd December 1869.

CHESSON and WOODHALL'S
LIBRARY.
No. 11, HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY,
AND No. 1, EAST STREET, POONA.

NEW BOOKS AND MUSIC EXPECTED BY TO-DAY'S MAIL.

	Rs.	
Favourite Fables, Illustrated by H. Weir	3	12
Nelly Brooke: a novel	1	4
Aunt Friendly's Nursery Keepsake	2	4
Mayhew's The Magic of Kindness	2	4
Aunt Louisa's Nursery Favourites	3	2
Ditto London Toy Books	0	10
Picture Natural History	3	2
Ingram's Flora Symbolica	4	12
Fenwick's Medical Diagnosis	3	8
Breakespeare: a Novel	1	4
Manly Games for Boys. By Crawley	3	12
The Perpetual Curate: a Novel	1	4
Pocket Pharmacopœia. By Barber	2	0
Odling's Outlines of Chemistry	4	12
Chappell's Magazine, Christmas number	0	12
Fun Almanack for 1870	0	4
History of Gibraltar, with Illustrations	13	4
Miss Braddon's Dead Sea Fruit	1	4
Brenzie Langton	3	12
Say and Seal	1	4
Prescott's Strong Drink and Tobacco Smoke	4	12
Oliver's First Book of Indian Botany	4	4
Army List for November	1	4
Bradshaw's Continental Guide for November	2	4
Le Follet for November	1	0
London and Paris Fashions, ditto	1	0
Chappell's Violin Instructor	1	0
Hymns, Ancient and Modern, with Music and Appendix	1	4
Ditto Ditto and appendix	0	8
Ditto Ditto "	0	3
Lady's Mile	1	4
Clarissa Harlowe	1	4
Renan's Life of Jesus	1	0
Churchill's Midwifery	8	0
Alice's Adventures in Wonderland	3	12
Webster's Enlarged Dictionary, illustrated	20	0

NEW SONGS AND MUSIC.

Song—Maggie's Secret	2	0
" Maggie's Welcome	2	0
" Sunbeam	1	4
" A Bridal Song	1	8
" A Year Ago	1	4
" My Fairy Lute	1	0
" Curfew	1	0
" Heart Flower	1	0
" Gabrielle	1	0
" Happy Days and Nights	1	0
" The Poor little Fatherless Child	1	0
" The Drum Major	1	0
" Once more Good Night	1	0
" Bocclima	1	8
" Wrong not, sweet Mistress	1	8
" She walked beside Me	1	8
Waltz—Dew of June	2	0
Galop—Holborn Viaduct	1	8

JUST RECEIVED FROM MADRAS.

Mayne's Commentaries on the Penal Code (new edn.)		
The Griffin's A. D. C.	12	0

CHESSON & WOODHALL.

Bombay, 4th December 1869.

GUARDIAN FIRE & LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.—The undersigned are prepared to issue Policies against Fire on the usual terms.
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co., Agents.

NOTICES.

BYCULLA IRON WORKS.

RICHARDSON AND ROBSON,
SUCCESSORS TO
Messrs. DIXON AND Co.,
IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS,
SMITHS, ENGINEERS,
AND
COMMISSION AGENTS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
COTTON PRESSES, GIRDERS, BOILERS,
PUMPS, TANKS,
IRON GATES AND RAILINGS, &c., &c.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

NEW GOODS LATELY RECEIVED.

WOLF'S DURAGRAPH PENCIL, writes freely, and is practically indelible, with metal protecting cap. Each, As. 8.
STANLEY'S EBONITE SET SQUARES. From their permanent truthfulness and smoothness of edge, these will be found to possess many advantages over those of wood, from Rs. 1-4 to Rs. 2.
STANLEY'S EBONITE RAILWAY CURVES, a set of 50 in mahogany case, Rs 40.
HOLTZAPFFEL'S CARDBOARD RAILWAY CURVES, a set of 100 in case, Rs. 25.
LEVELLING STAFF PAPER SCALES, per set, Rs. 3.
MAHOGANY T SQUARES, with ebony edge, from 2 to 4 feet, Rs. 4 to Rs. 9.
STEEL STRAIGHTEDGES, from 4 to 6 feet, per foot, Rs. 2-8.
BRASS STRAIGHTEDGES, 3 feet, in case, Rs. 16-8.
BEZIQUE—This favourite new game, for two, three, or four players, in various patterns, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 20.
CARTOON PAPER, in a continuous length, 4 feet 6 inches wide, per yard, Rs. 1-8.
DRAWING PAPERS, mounted on brown holland, 30, 40, and 42 inches wide.
BACKGAMMON TABLES AND MEN—
Red and White, 15 inches, Rs. 7-8; 18 inches, Rs. 10-8.
Black and White, " 5-8; do. Rs 8-8.
COLOUR SAUCERS, in nests of 6 No. 1, Rs. 1-8; No. 2, Rs. 2; No. 3, Rs 2-8.
STENCIL PLATES in great variety.
METALLIC MEMORANDUM BOOKS, with metal clasp, or elastic band.
MAXIMUM, AND MINIMUM THERMOMETERS, by Casella, and Negretti and Zambra.
SELECTED RAZORS, by Mappin and Webb.
CRICKET BALLS, best trebled-sewn.
POCKET AND PEN KNIVES, by Rodgers.
QUILL PEN MAKERS, by Rodgers.

THACKER, VINING, & Co.

MISCELLANEOUS DEPARTMENT.
SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENTS.

The instruments imported by Messrs. THACKER, VINING, & Co. are by the best makers, and may be relied on.

A large variety of the following are always on hand in the most approved patterns:—

Theodolites.	Pocket Rules.
Dumpy Levels.	Parallel Rules.
Draining Levels.	Measuring Tapes.
Spirit Levels.	Measuring Chains.
Clinometers.	T Squares.
Levelling Staffs.	Set Squares.
Prismatic Compasses.	Straight-edges.
Pocket Sextants.	French Curves.
Optical Squares.	Railway Curves.
Mathematical Drawing Instruments, in cases.	Mapping & Lithographic Pens.
Spare ditto, of all kinds.	Colours and Brushes.
Pentagraphs.	Palettes and Saucers.
Pillar Compasses.	Stencil Plates.
Napier Compasses.	Levelling and Field Books.
Proportional Compasses.	Drawing Papers.
Architects' Scales.	Tracing Papers and Cloth.
Plotting Scales.	Drawing Paper.
Marquois Scales.	Ditto Mounted.
Protractors.	Section Paper, &c.

LISTS AND FULL PARTICULARS ON APPLICATION.
Rampart Row. THACKER, VINING, & Co.

METAL MART, BOREE BUNDER.—

Just landed several Hand Fire Engines, by Shand, Mason, & Co., with suction and delivery Hose. Rs. 1,100 each.

Also, now in the Harbour and daily expected to be landed, Portable Steam Engines, by Clayton and Shuttleworth, having enlarged Fire Boxes suitable for burning wood fuel.

10 Horse Power	Rs. 3,200
8 " "	" 2,600
6 " "	" 2,200

Lift Pumps, 6 and 8 inch bore.

Galvanised Corrugated Iron Sheets, 6, 7, and 8 Feet long, Nos. 20 and 24 Gauge.

A few Iron Plate Girders, 33 Feet long, 24 inches deep, weighing about 1 cwt. per running foot.

Fresh Portland Cement, in 4 cwt. Casks.

Tools.—Bar and Plate Iron.

Estimates given for every description of Iron Work and Machinery. W. NICOL & Co.

Bombay, 19th October, 1869.

KINLOCH AND ALLAN,
3, NESBIT LANE, FORT,
BOMBAY.

Bar, Plate, Sheet and Hoop Iron.
Cast and Blister Steel.
Pig and Sheet Lead.
Lead and Wrought Iron Pipes.
Cast Iron Pipes.
Contractors' Tools.
India Rubber Suction Hose.
India Rubber Sheet.
Galvanized Corrugated Iron and Fittings.
Portland Cement.
Crab Winches, Bench Vices, Buckets, Shovels.
One Pumping Engine to lift and force 3,000 gallons per hour, complete.
One Circumferenter, complete.

MAIN'S "PATENT" CONTINUOUS BAR FENCING.

This Fence is now universally admitted to be the best and most secure that can be adopted; and from its great durability, and the facility with which it can be erected or removed, is in the end the cheapest.

As compared with a Wire Fence its advantages are—

1st. Its greater strength and weight. The Horizontal Bars being stronger and heavier than Wires, the "Continuous Bar Fencing" is not so easily injured; and what is of great importance, it is visible to animals, and thus accidents by animals running against the Fence are, in general, prevented.

2nd. No stones are required, and therefore a "Continuous Bar Fence" can be erected more quickly, without breaking up the ground and by ordinary labourers.

3rd. No "Stays" or other "Extras" for curves are required.

KINLOCH and ALLAN, having been appointed Sole Agents for Messrs. A. and J. Main & Co., are now prepared to give quotations for the above, as also for Wire Fencing, Wire Netting, Ornamental Gates, Railings, &c., &c.

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF CHIRETTA.

THIS invaluable preparation has been known to the public for some years; and on the recommendation of the most eminent and leading Medical Practitioners, in India, has been extensively recognized as the remedy for all

BILIOUS AND LIVER COMPLAINTS,

including all and every of those disorders depending on either "functional derangement of that organ or obstruction of the hepatic or biliary ducts," such as Indigestion, Jaundice, Heart-burn, Dyspepsia, Pain in the right side and shoulder, Blotches, Habitual costiveness, Offensive breath, Depression of spirits, Oppression after meals, Nervous and General Debility, Restlessness, Wasting, &c., &c., &c.

DR. F. J. MOUAT, M. D., F. R. C. S., (formerly Professor of Medicine in, and First Physician of the hospital attached to the Medical College of, Calcutta) certifies—"I have myself taken, and I have administered to other persons in chronic derangement of the Liver, the Essence of Chiretta prepared by Dr. E. J. Lazarus, of Benares, with marked benefit and success. It is equally useful as a Tonic and Alterative in the many secondary affections caused by hepatic disease, I am satisfied that it possesses great powers as an alterative and tonic; and that it is really a valuable and trustworthy remedy."

DR. E. J. LAZARUS'S
ESSENCE OF NEEM,

FOR DISEASES AFFECTING THE SKIN,

such as Herpes, Scabies, Eczema, Scurvy, Rupia, Pustula, Eruptions, Acne, Ringworm, Lichen, Scaldhead, Scaly Eruptions, Lepra, Elephantiasis, Freckles, Blotches, Foul Ulcers, Cancers, Indolent Tumours, Cancerous Tumours, &c., &c., with the greatest success, and of late years it has been found to be a valuable

FEBRIFUGE AND ANTI-PERIODIC,

being a most powerful Tonic, Diaphoretic, Alterative, Depurent, Vermifuge, and Febrifuge; the class of diseases in which it is valuable are various, and amongst a few may be enumerated Swelled Neck, Schirrous Tumours, Dropsical affections arising from certain diseases of the Kidney, Gout, Rheumatism, Scrofula, Suppression, Irregularity, and other affections peculiar to Females, Nervous affections, Ague, Spleen, &c., &c.

A fresh consignment of these well known Eastern Remedies has just been received direct from Dr. Lazarus, by his
SOLE AGENTS,
TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

THE CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN.

Messrs. JEEWANJEE & Co., the Proprietors of the CHOWK HOTEL, MATHERAN, in thanking Visitors for the very liberal patronage extended to the Hotel throughout last season, beg to intimate that they have now RE-OPENED the Hotel.

The Chowk Hotel is the highest bungalow on the hill, and is therefore well exposed to the breeze. There is a large Verandah, from which the view is very pleasing, and also an excellent Billiard Table. Attached to the Hotel is a fine range of Bedrooms, and the furnishing and thorough cleanliness maintained will, the Proprietors hope, continue to secure the comfort of Visitors and afford satisfaction. Care is taken to keep on stock a good supply of Wines, Spirits, &c., of the first quality.

Terms as before, Rs. 6 per day.

CLARENDON FAMILY HOTEL.
(NESBIT LANE, BYCULLA.)

THE present Proprietor, who has just purchased the property and effects belonging to the Clarendon Family Hotel, Bombay, takes this opportunity of inviting the attention of the Gentlemen who have heretofore patronised the Hotel, and of the public in general, to the vastly extended comforts and advantages which the Hotel, under the new Management, affords to Sojourners and Residents in Bombay.

The present Proprietor, in undertaking the business of the Hotel, has no aim to immediate profit, but he will endeavour steadfastly to give the Hotel "a local habitation and a name" among a far wider circle than that in which it may hitherto be known. He has cheerfully made large sacrifices to carry this intention into effect. He trusts that those who visit the Hotel will be ready to testify that the execution does not fall short of the design.

The idea of "home comforts" and of the case, free from restraint, which one enjoys at "home," has seldom been associated with Indian Hotels. The Proprietor hopes that the present Management of the Clarendon Family Hotel will remove this reproach as far as that Hotel is concerned. With this end in view, he will be happy to receive on most reasonable terms as many permanent residents at the Hotel as can be received without interfering with the intention to make it a home for each and all.

The Proprietor has had experience in the management of an Hotel for a number of years, and having studied the wants of European Gentlemen, he is in a position to make his Hotel all that he promises to make it. Being constantly on the premises, and attending to everything in person, he may assure his patrons that nothing that may conduce to their comfort and convenience shall be left unattended to.

The Clarendon Family Hotel possesses, among others, the following advantages:—

The Hotel premises are finely situated in the vicinity of the Byculla Railway Station, while the Rooms are lofty and airy, without an obstruction in any direction from buildings in the neighbourhood.

An extensive and beautiful Garden, such as no other Hotel in Bombay can boast of, surrounds the premises, the grounds in the front and rear being spacious and laid out at considerable expense and with great taste.

An abundant supply of Vehar water is available in all parts of the Hotel.

The servants have been selected with care and judgment, and all are men of experience in their profession.

The Proprietor will spare neither trouble nor expense to make the table attractive at all times. The supplies will be procured from traders of the highest respectability, whose position is a sufficient guarantee for the genuineness and excellence of their goods.

CERTIFICATES.

Certificate granted by Lord STRATHNAIRN, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., late Commander-in-Chief in India.

Perfectly satisfied with the Hotel, the civility and extremely obliging conduct of Mr. Framjee.

(Signed.) HUGH ROSE.

Certificate granted by Lord NAPIER of Magdala, G. C. B. and G. C. S. I., Commander-in-Chief of Bombay.

I have found the Clarendon Hotel comfortable, and the establishment very attentive. (Signed.) R. NAPIER.

Certificate granted by Lieut.-Colonel R. B. MOORE.

I have been here for some days on four occasions. The Proprietor and his people are particularly civil and attentive. The Hotel is quiet and clean, and there are no objectionable persons admitted. I should strongly recommend travellers giving it a trial.

(Signed.) R. B. MOORE.

Colonel and Mrs. TURNER remained at the Clarendon Hotel for 5 days and found it very quiet and well conducted, the Proprietor most obliging.

NOTICES.

TOONGAR HILL HOTEL.—MR. PHILIP DE SOUZA, the Proprietor of the TOONGAR HILL HOTEL, begs to intimate to the LADIES and GENTLEMEN VISITORS that the above Hotel will be OPENED from the 20th instant. The Bungalow commands a very good view, and has spacious Rooms. His attention to the comfort of the Visitors, and the superior articles that will be supplied to them at moderate charges, the Proprietor expects to merit the patronage of the public.

PHILIP DE SOUZA.

Toongar Hill Hotel, 6th December 1869.

REDUCTION of 25 per cent. on MILNER'S SAFES.—MILNER'S SAFES, STRONG ROOM DOORS, &c., are the best and cheapest safeguards against fire and thieves. A liberal discount allowed to the Trade.

Price lists, drawings, etc., can be had from
A. J. KINLOCH & Co.,
Agents for Thomas Milner & Co.

F R A U D.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the LABELS of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL, London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

And on the 30th of the same month, for SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES, bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE & BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one SELLING SPURIOUS OILMEN'S STORES, under Crosse & Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully before taking delivery of them. The Genuine Manufactures of Messrs. Crosse & Blackwell may be had from every respectable Dealer in India.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.
Established 1710.

The undersigned grant Insurance against loss by Fire on Buildings and their Contents in Bombay and in the Mofussil at current rates; also on Ships in Harbour.

The rate on pucka-built Bungalows in the Suburbs of Bombay, and in the Mofussil, has lately been reduced to three-eighths per cent. per annum.

PEEL, CASSELS, & Co., Agents.

FURTHER REDUCTION in the RATES of FIRE INSURANCE.—The English Assurance Company, (being free from combination), issue Fire Policies at rates 20 per cent. below *all* and 25 to 50 per cent. below most, other Offices in Bombay.

LIFE RATES, which are also very moderate, apply to Europeans and Natives alike.

HILL, POLLOCK & Co., Agents.

6 Sassoon's Buildings, Elphinstone Circle.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD and COMPANY,
3, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

COFFEE ESTATES.

This day, Wednesday, the 8th Dec., at the hour of 3 P.M. Messrs. Crawford & Co. will submit to auction sale, at their rooms, the following very eligible agricultural investments:—

Firstly—All that well-known coffee estate called the "Pandurang" estate, situated in the coffee district of north Wynaad, brought forward to a high state of cultivation and well worthy the attention of experienced planters.

This estate, extending over an area of about 350 acres, and of which about 150 are planted, is splendidly situated in the Chitangerry Forest, Malabar, and is bounded as follows:—on the north by Rassela's Estate, on the south by Government land, on the east by the Reading and Alton Estates and Government land, and on the west by the Richlieu Estate.

ALSO,

Secondly—All that equally desirable, or, if any thing, it may be considered somewhat better property, situated in the neighbourhood of the foregoing called the "Cama Estate"

This estate consists of about 400 acres of land more or less, of which about 150 are under cultivation. It is situated in the Tinnevelly Forest, Malabar, and about 7 miles from Manantoddy, and bounded as follows:—on the east by the Bungerry Estate, on the west by Government land, on the north by the Bungarry Mountains, and on the south by Government and other lands.

ALSO,

Thirdly—A tract of vacant leasehold land in the district of Tirhoot, containing 1,500 acres more or less, and bounded as follows: on the east, west, north and south by properties known by the names of Ooran Paira, Codamna Cumbalum and Cota Parum, Linga Culloo and Cullary Paira, respectively.

AUCTION SALE of CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S STORES.

Messrs. Crawford & Co. will have the pleasure of submitting to public auction, namely, on Monday the 13th instant, an invoice of 73 cases stores just landed ex ship Malabar, from the well-known Purveyors CROSSE and BLACKWELL. It is seldom that stores of this quality are to be picked up fresh at auction sales. The undersigned, therefore, would earnestly commend this opportunity to all those who are desirous of replenishing their stocks in anticipation of the merry making time of Christmas. The Invoice comprises assorted pickles, imperial, reading, John Bull, Harvey, beefsteak, and Worcester Sauce, mushroom and walnut catsup, Soyer's relish syrups, fruits in brandy, essence of coffee, assorted essences, essence anchovies raspberry vinegar, French capers, sallad oil, white wine vinegar, Durham mustard, currant, tapioca, mixed peel, carraway seed, crystalized fruits, Walton oysters, patted game and meat, muscatel figs, isinglass, cocoa paste, apricot and orange marmalade, stewed and preserved mushrooms, Caniare assorted jams and jellies in stone jars and tins, stewed pears, Bologna sausages, Labrador salmon, pearl barley, assorted tart fruits, Oxford sausages, maccaroni, vermicelli, fresh herrings, herrings ala sardins, herring white bait, mackerel in sauce, asparagus, go heads, partridge snipe wood cock ploves and lark pates and truffed pates, pate de foiegras, de canaid d'oie de strasbourg, truffled bird and sausages, kippered herrings, ham tongue and chicken sausages, haricot verbs, galantine of game, veal, ham and chicken, truffled pork cutlets, Liecester mushroom, satmeal, chocolate, pork, game veal and ham, ham and chicken pies, patent preserved spiced beef and bacon Russia ox tongues ditto in jelly, Wilt's bacon, york ham, Berkley cheese, &c &c.,

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

On Monday, the 13th instant, Messrs. Crawford & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, the following:—

9 bales grey shirtings.
5 do. do. madapollams.
5 do. Imperial T. red twist, No. 40.
7 cases T. red cambric.

AT 2 P. M.

A Calcutta buggy in very good condition by Dykes and Co.

SALE of KEROSINE OIL LAMPS.

On Monday, the 13th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, an invoice of best kerosine oil table, hanging, globe and wall lamps of various pattern and design with porcelain and glass shades, spare globes, chimneys, wicks, &c.

PEREMPTORY AUCTION SALE.

TO THE HIGHEST BIDDERS.

Change of Premises.

Soundy & Co. beg to state that in consequence of their removal from Rampart Row Street to their new premises, in No. 2 Hummum Street, they will dispose of a quantity of MISCELLANEOUS, STOCK to the highest bidders, without limit or reserve, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, through Messrs. Crawford and Co., Auctioneers, in order to make room for their new and extensive importations of Pianofortes and Harmoniums and other musical instruments, amongst other goods may be enumerated the following, stationery cases, account-book pencils, cash boxes, handsome inkstands, ink in stone bottles, a splendid trumpet barrel organ (on another account) an orchestrina (on another account) with barrel complete, a church harmonium (on another account) tiffin baskets, travelling hand-bags, portmanteaus, account books, letter copying books, table lamps, argand table lamps, Argyll ice boxes with complete fittings, the lady's leg meerschaum pipe, hand portmanteaus, a splendid table lamp in electro-silvered ware glass ice holders with drawing receptacle, glass insulators for the pianoforte, a sweet-toned one stopped harmonium, (on another account) a lozogene, a weighing machine for weighing up to 850 tolas, solid brass on solid walnutwood stand, a single grain will turn the balance, and numerous other articles.

Catalogues with full particulars will be published, and the property will be on view, 4 days previous to the day of sale.

SALE of TEAK SCANTLING.

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 3 P. M., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, at the Tank Bunder—
A quantity of teak scantlings of assorted sizes.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

Under instructions from Vishwanath Atmaram, Esqr., Messrs. Crawford and Co. will sell by public auction, the following valuable properties on the dates hereinafter described at their respective premises.

LOT 1.

On Thursday, the 16th instant, at 4 P.M., all that piece of ——— ground with the bungalow standing thereon, situate at Sewree, admeasuring 451 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 182, bounded on the east by the public road, west by the ground of Gopall Pandoo, south by the ground of the said Gopall Pandoo, and on the north by public passage.

LOT 2.

Immediately after.—All that piece of ——— ground situate at Sewree, admeasuring 294 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 182, bounded on the east by the ground of Heerachund Lalljee, west by the public road, south by the ground of Dossabhoy Cama, and on the north by vacant ground.

LOT 3.

On Saturday, the 18th instant, at 4 P.M., all that piece of ground with the two pucka chunam-built bungalows and stable standing thereon, situate at Matoonga, opposite the Hindoo Temple, called (Shree Vittoba's Mundeer) admeasuring 5,886 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 98, and assessed under Nos. 12 and 13, bounded on the east by the oart of Currimbhoy Allybhoy, west and east by the public roads, and on the north by the grounds of Doolajee Ramlura, Jojus-Sairo Dado Taffoo and Doming Souza.

LOT 4.

Immediately after.—All that piece of Government ground with the pucka chunam-built bungalow, chawls or range of buildings, shop, and stables built thereon, situate at Matoonga—opposite the Hindoo Temple called (Shree Vittoba's Mundeer)—admeasuring 5,618 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 231, assessed under Nos. 9 and 9 A, bounded on the east by the public road, west by the oart of Goculdass Lilladhur, south by the vacant ground, and on the north by the garden of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Baronet.

LOT 5.

On Thursday the 21st instant, at 4 P.M., all that piece of Government ground known by the name of "Khujoor Bhatt," situate at Woorlee, admeasuring 5,853 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 269, bounded on the east by the Khutree Punchayet Oart, west by the Sea shore, south by the said Khutree Punchayet Oart and on the north by the public road.

LOT 6.

On Wednesday, the 23rd instant, at 4 P.M.,—All that piece of Government ground situate on Parell road, near the Gas Factory extending from the said Factory to the B. B. and C. I. Railway, admeasuring 29,307 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 3,793, bounded on the east by the public road, west by B. B. and C. I. Railway, south by the ground of Cursetjee-Wadia, and on the north by the ground of Jugonath Atmaram.

On Wednesday, the 29th instant, at 4 P.M., all that piece of Government ground known by the name of Bheero Bhat situate at Walkeshwar, admeasuring 3,362 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 344, bounded on the east by the Chopatty public Road, west and south by the Oart of Teelockgeer Dulutgeer, and on the north by the Oart of Wittoba Jewba.

The above will be sold in 3 lots as under.

LOT 7.

A piece of ground with pucka built bungalow built thereon, admeasuring 989 square yards or thereabouts, as per plan marked A.

LOT 8.

A piece of ground admeasuring 1,069 square yards or thereabouts, as per plan marked B.

LOT 9.

A piece of ground admeasuring 1,304 square yards or thereabouts as per plan marked C.

LOT 10.

On Thursday, the 30th instant, at 4 P.M., all that piece of Government ground with the dwelling-house standing thereon situate in the Phophulwaddy lane near Bhooleshwur, admeasuring 259 square yards or thereabouts, assessed under No. 196, bounded on the east by the Bhooleshwur lane, west and north by the house of Mudon Kaishewjee, and on the south by public passage.

LOT 11.

Immediately after—all that piece of Government ground situate in the Phophulwaddy lane near Bhooleshwur admeasuring 1013 square yards or thereabouts, registered under No. 141, bounded on the east by a passage, west partly by a lane and partly by the Dhurumsala of Roobjee Mody, south partly by the Dhurumsala of Narron Bawa, and partly by a lane, and on the north by the Dhurumsala of Muccondjee Gozersett.

FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

The property of an Officer.

A grey Arab charger, stands 14-2, age 6 years—believed to be sound—very powerful and a good pigsticker; goes also in harness.

THE CORRECT ROTTEN ROW BUILD.

A PETERS & SONS' West-end SOCIABLE BAROUCHE, though used, it is in no way injured, and is to be sold at half its value.

A good light serviceable brougham in excellent condition. Price Rs. 550.

Very superior PALE BRANDY, by Gates & Co., in one dozen cases, price Rs. 18 only to ensure speedy sale; sample bottles can be had on application.

Bombay, 6th December, 1869. CRAWFORD & Co

SALES BY AUCTION.

AUCTION SALE of BUGLA ATIT RAHAMON.—On WEDNESDAY, the 8th December, at 3 P M., Messrs. HEERALALL & Co. are instructed to SELL OFF the BUGLA ATIT RAHMON by PUBLIC AUCTION, the same is registered 250 05/100 tons burthen, admeasuring 88 feet 9 inches in length, 22 feet 10 inches in breadth, and 14 feet 6 inches in depth, now lying in waters opposite the Boree Bunder.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of Sale. For further particulars apply at the Office of the undersigned, No. 9 Hummum Street, Fort.

HEERALALL & Co.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and COMPANY.
No. 25, Apollo Street.

NOTICE to CONTRACTORS, MERCHANTS, MECHANIC and OTHERS.

Messrs. Mehrjee Johnston & Co., Auctioneers, have been instructed to sell by public auction, without reserve on Monday, the 13th December, 1869, at the Harbour Defence's Yard (old Gun Powder Works), Mazagon, the undermentioned Government Stores returned from Abyssinia, consisting of contractors' rails, and sundry railway gear.

An ice machine, by Carre & Company, Paris, calculated to make about 200 lbs. ice per hour.

3 portable steam ovens for baking bread, one quite new, has never been used. Zinc troughs for watering cattle quite new never unpacked.

A large quantity of jungle and deal timber and planks and bamboo poles of sizes.

Condensing tanks, pumps, pipes and gear, wood and iron tanks, railway grease, packing cases and a variety of small stores.

On Tuesday, the 14th December at 2 P M., punctually at the Baroda Railway Company's Store Yard, Boree Bunder, two locomotive engines, originally purchased by Government from the B. B. & C I. Railway Company.

The engines may be inspected on the 13th December between 10 A.M. and 5 P.M.

Terms 25 per cent. on the lots being knocked down, and the balance to be paid, and the lots removed within 3 days, or they will be resold at the risk of the first purchaser.

Sale will commence at 12 o'clock, and the stores can be seen on application at the office of the Executive Engineer, Bombay Defences, any day, (Sundays excepted,) during office hours.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 8th December 1869.

NUSSERWANJEE, CULLIANDASS & Co.

WEEKLY SALE.

This day, Wednesday, the 8th inst., Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co., will sell by public auction, at 1 o'clock P. M., at their rooms, Meadow Street, No. 30, opposite the late premises of the Bank of Bombay:—

5 bales navy cloth.
3 cases Spanish stripes.
200 pieces white cambric.
100 do do. jaconets.
100 do. do. grey mulls.
1 case vases in glass domes and stands.
1 do. India rubber balls.
1 do. jack with boxes.
1 do. albums.
1 do. band bags.
1 do. containing dram bottles and copying books.
4 do. samples of hardwares, plated wares and fancy goods
10 do. papers.
4 bales 13 lbs. demy papers.
12 do. 36 lbs. fine double royal papers.
4 do. fine royal papers 18 lbs.
4 do. blankets.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES.

On Saturday, the 11th instant, Messrs. Nusserwanjee, Culliandass and Co. will sell by public auction, on the premises, the undermentioned properties on account and at the risk of Thacker Ruttonsey Mooljee, by the virtue of an Indenture of Mortgage dated the 13th of March 1868, executed by the said Thacker Ruttonsey Mooljee to Shah Narayen Samjee, the mortgagee.

LOT 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement hereditaments and premises standing thereon, situate in the Caval Street to the south side thereof, in the Island of Bombay, in the sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 360 5/9 square yards, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 3.

LOT 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Caval Street, in the sub-district of Booleshwar, containing by admeasurement 357 square yards, more or less, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment No. 2.

LOT 3.

All that piece or parcel of Government land or ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house, hereditament and premises standing thereon, situate at Doongarea Joao Lousa Row, otherwise called Wuddachee Gadee in the sub-district of Mandvee, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 32, containing by admeasurement 152 square yards more or less.

LOT 4.

All that piece or parcel of Furzundaree land or ground and the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the south side of a public passage at Caval Street in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement of 292 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Assessment No. 1.

LOT 5.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house or chawl of building standing thereon, situated on the Duncan Road Street in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, containing by admeasurement 165 square yards and assessed by the Collector of Assessment No.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.
NOS. 12 AND 13, APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On Saturday next, the 11th instant, at 1 o'clock P. M., Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee and Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, No 12 and 13 Apollo Street, Fort, a variety of sundry goods, consisting of brown bar soaps, Canary bird cages, a few cases of toys, an assortment of kerosine oil, table lamps, 8 days clocks, plated tea sets, cut wine glasses, and sodawater tumblers, child walking horses, and other articles, &c. Also, open carved blackwood furniture, comprising blackwood drawing-room, easy, predieu and arm chairs, carved sideboard, chiffonier, cupboard, presses, chest of drawers, camp dining table in 6 pieces, dressing and washing tables, hatstand, towel horses, carved pier and side tables, iron child's cot, &c.

A quantity of grey piece goods, such as shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, scarfs, a few bales of broad cloth, cases of white checked flannels, &c.

AUCTION SALE of the very valuable and costly jewellery, gold watches, plain and fancy gold bracelets, brooches, lockets, earrings, gold enamelled and diamond snuff-boxes, diamond and gold precious rings, a choice selection of musical boxes, gold and silver singing bird boxes set with diamonds, 15 day gilt and other clocks, 8 day alarming palanquin time pieces, breech loading rifles and pistols, best Elkington's made silver and plated articles, silver hunting and open faced watches, &c., &c.

Messrs. Dinshaw Hormusjee & Co., have been instructed to sell by public auction, on Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday, the 20th, 21st, and 22nd instant, and on the following days (if necessary) at 1 o'clock P. M. each day, at the shop No. 5, Meadow Street, Fort, the whole of the very valuable and superior stock of jewellery, belonging to Messrs. Rosselet & Co., (closing business) comprising gold plain and fancy watches, diamond and gold precious rings for gentlemen and ladies, gold bracelets, brooches, earrings and lockets set with diamonds, pearls, rubies, and corals, gold enamelled and diamond snuff boxes, gold sleeve links, watchkeys and thimbles, musical boxes of various descriptions, gold and silver singing bird boxes set with diamonds, 15 day gilt and other clocks, 8 day alarming palanquin time-pieces, best Elkington's silver and plated ware, breach loading rifles and pistols, gold spectacles, Mordan's and Aluminum pencil cases, seals, crosses, gold Albert and guard chains, a new 8 day McCabe's clock showing the days of the week and month, and striking the quarter, half and three-quarters of an hour on 8 bells, silver hunting and open-faced watches and chains, electric clocks, gold studs, gold frames for spectacles, rich Bohemian glass scent bottles, several dozens best eau de cologne by Piner and John Maria Farina, imitation fruits in glass domes and stand, eye protectors, magnifying glasses and many other articles, &c.

Catalogue of the full particulars can be had at the premises, or from the undersigned at their office No. 12 and 13, Apollo Street, Fort.

The property can be inspected one week prior to the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

One second-hand sewing machine, by Wheeler and Wilson.
One mahogany Thurston's slate billiard table with lamp, balls, cues, marking boards, &c., complete; can be inspected at the English Hotel, No. 8, Military Square, Fort.
A few barrels of Tennent's pale ale.
Guinness's stout in quarts.
Madeira in cases.
Scotch whiskey in cases of 1 dozen each.
Cases of Castillon brandy.
English white towels of sizes.
Boxes of fresh brown bar soaps.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 8th December, 1869.

BENNETT and COMPANY.

WEEKLY SALE.

On Saturday, the 11th instant, Messrs Bennett & Co. will sell by public auction, at their rooms, a large quantity of grey and coloured piece goods, such as grey shirtings, T. cloths, madapollams, jaconets, &c.

20 bales grey shirtings, 8½ lbs.
5 do. do. do. 7 lbs.

AT 1 P. M.

A bay Wales, height 14-1, 8 years old, goes in single and double harness.

Two first-rate Surat Milch cows and calfs.

ALSO, AT 3 P. M.

A dubash boat, or yacht named Sophie, No. 1,427, measuring 22 feet and 6 inches in length, 9 feet in breadth, and 3 feet and 2 inches in depth, with all her sails, oars, &c., complete now lying at the Apollo Bunder.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

TO BE SOLD by public auction under the power contained in a mortgage deed held by the Agra Bank Limited on the 14th day of December at 3 o'clock in the afternoon by Messrs. Bennett & Co., auctioneers, at their rooms in Forbes Street, Bombay, all that piece or parcel of ground containing four thousand three hundred and seventeen square yards or thereabouts, and situate, lying and being without the Fort Walls at Mazagon in the Registration sub-district of Mazagon, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 455 together with the messuage or tenement dwelling house and premises standing thereon, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 25 and bounded as follows:—that is to say on or towards the east by the Musjid, Bunder Road, on or towards the west by the property now or late belonging to Muncherjee Cursetjee, on or toward the north by the road leading by the side of the Baboolla Tank from the Bhindy Bazar Road, and on or towards the south by the property now or lately belonging to Mrs. Tadman, all of which said premises are surrounded by a wall.

The above property is well deserving the attention of persons seeking an investment.

For further particulars apply to Messrs. Bennet & Co., or to Messrs. Manisty and Hurrell, Solicitors, Rampart Row.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY at BYCULLA.

To-morrow, Thursday, the 9th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, on the premises, the following valuable landed property.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying, and being without the Fort of Bombay at Byculla in the sub-district of Mazagon, fronting on the east side of a public passage leading to the road called Byculla Parell road, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 107, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under No. 252, containing by admeasurement three hundred and twenty-two and six-ninth square yards be the same little more or less and bounded as follows:— that is to say, on or towards the east by the ground of Soonabai widow, on or towards the west by a public passage, and on or towards the north by the batty ground of Shapoorjee Cupparwalla, and on or towards the south by the batty fields of Domingo Souza.

AUCTION SALE of VALUABLE MACHINERY, &c.

On Wednesday, the 15th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. Bennett and Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Mr. Laing's Kamateepoora Road, the following valuable machinery, &c., the same comprises, a 3 H. P. condensing steam-engine, a steam-engine boiler, 8½ by 16, a 16 H. P. multitabular boiler, circular saw benches, a set of heavy lifting blocks and chains, printing machines, hydraulic presses, jewellers rollers, garden pumps with pipes, stamping machines, single chamber brick making machine, stop valves, hanging brackets, suction pipes large and small, a diamond for cutting glass, a 5 H. P. portable pumping fire engine on 4 wheels, sets of gauging rollers, a force pump engine, pulleys of sizes, &c., &c.

Catalogues will be published, and the property on view, 3 days before the day of sale.

FOR SALE on COMMISSION.

Cane and Company's Patent Freezing Machine, just received from Paris, makes four pounds block of ice.

Bombay, 8th December, 1869. BENNETT & Co.

W. B. DAVIS,
GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANT and AGENT,
106, LEADENHALL STREET,
London,

EXECUTES INDENTS and COMMISSIONS for every description of English and Foreign GOODS at the uniform Commission of 5 per cent. on cost.

MESS AGENCIES UNDERTAKEN.

Special terms on application.

BANKERS:—The AGRA BANK, and BRANCHES.

N. B.—Sole Agents for
CARRE'S PATENT FREEZING APPARATUS.

Printed and Published for the Proprietor by HENRY SLYTH, at the "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press, Meadow Street, Fort Bombay.
AGENTS—LONDON, Mr. GEORGE STREET, 30 Cornhill, E. C— PARIS, Messrs. H. and W. GALIGNANI and Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA, Messrs. THACKER, SPINK, and Co.—MADRAS, Messrs. PHAROAH and Co.